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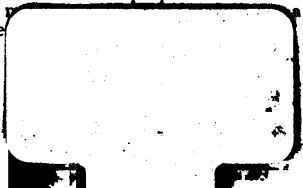
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ABRIDGMENT
OF
ENGLISH GRAMMAR :

COMPREHENDING

The Principles and Rules

OF THE

LANGUAGE,

ILLUSTRATED BY

APPROPRIATE EXERCISES.

Designed for the Younger Classes of Learners.


BY LINDLEY MURRAY.


From the latest London edition, much improved.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE Compiler of "English Grammar, adapted to the different classes of Learners," having been frequently solicited to publish an Abridgment of that work, for the use of children commencing their grammatical studies, he hopes that the epitome which he now offers to the public will be found useful and satisfactory.

His chief view in presenting the book in this form is, to preserve the larger work from being torn and defaced by the younger scholars, in their first study of the general outline which it prescribes; and, consequently, to render their application to each part both new and inviting. If a small volume is better adapted to the taste of children than a large one; and more readily engages their attention, from the apparent shortness of the road they have to travel, the abridgment will thence derive additional recommendations. To give these arguments the greatest weight, the book is neatly bound and printed with a fair letter, and on good paper.

A slight inspection of the manner in which the work is executed, will show that it is not intended to supply the place, or supersede the use of the original Grammar. If, however, the teachers of such children as can devote but a small part of their time to this study, should think proper to make use of it, they will not, it is imagined, find it more defective than abridgments commonly are. It exhibits a general scheme of the subjects of Grammar, and contains definitions and rules, which the Compiler has

endeavored to render as exact, concise and intelligible, as the nature of the subject would admit.

The tutors who may adopt this abridgment, merely as an introduction to the larger Grammar, will perceive in it a material advantage, which the other short works do not possess; namely, that the progress of their pupils will be accelerated, and the pleasure of study increased, when they find themselves advanced to a grammar, which exactly pursues the plan of the book they have studied; and which does not perplex them with new definitions and discordant views of the subject. The scholars, also, who, in other seminaries, may be confined to this epitome, will be more readily invited afterwards to pursue the study of Grammar, when they perceive, from the intimate connexion of the books, the facility with which they may improve themselves in the art.

It may justly be doubted, whether there is any ground for objection to the following compilation, on account of the additional cost it will occasion. The preservation of the larger Grammar, by using the Abridgment, may, in most instances, make amends for the charge of the latter. But were this not the case, it is hoped that the period has passed away in which the important business of education was, too often, regulated or influenced by a parsimonious economy.

The Compiler presumes that no objection can properly be made to the phraseology, from an idea that, in books of this kind the language should be brought down to the level of what is familiar to children. It is indeed indispensable, that our words and phrases should, without requiring much attention and explanation, be intelligible to young per-

sons ; but it will scarcely be controverted that it is better to lead them forward, and improve their language by proper examples, than to exhibit such as will confirm them in a feeble and puerile mode of expression. Children have language, as well as other things, to learn and cultivate ; and if good models are set before them, instruction and diligence will soon make them understood, and habit will render them familiar and pleasing. Perhaps there is no method by which this advantage may, in general, be more readily and effectually produced, than by accustoming children to commit to memory sentences in which the words are properly chosen, and the construction and arrangement correct. This was one object which the Compiler had in view, when he composed the grammar of which this is an epitome ; and he hopes that he has not altogether failed in his endeavors to attain it.

But on this point, or any other part of the work, it belongs not to him to determine ; the whole must be referred to the decision of the impartial and judicious reader.



ADVERTISEMENT.

IN this edition of Murray's Abridgment, it has been judged expedient to insert after the definitions of each part of speech, the appropriate Exercises in Parsing, which, in all preceding Editions, have been retained in the APPENDIX. This method will be attended with less inconvenience than the one hitherto adopted, as it connects the definitions and the Exercises, which are to be learnt in succession. It is confidently believed that it will receive the approbation of teachers, especially as the same plan is recommended by the author, who, in his General Directions for using the Exercises, says, "As soon as the learner has committed to memory the definitions of the article and substantive, he should be employed in parsing those parts of speech, as they are arranged in the correspondent Exercises in the appendix. The learner should proceed in this manner through all the definitions and rules, *regularly turning to, and parsing the exercises of one definition or rule before he proceeds to another.*" By the arrangement in this edition, the inconvenience of recurring to the Exercises in a different part of the book, after learning the definitions, will be avoided.

English Grammar.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR is the art of speaking and writing the English language with propriety.

It is divided into four parts, viz. I. ORTHOGRAPHY, II. ETYMOLOGY, III. SYNTAX, and IV. PROSODY.

REMARKS.—*Orthography* teaches us how to spell words; *Etymology* teaches us their inflections, or how to decline, compare and conjugate them; and *Syntax* teaches us how to put them together, or to form them into sentences in a proper manner. Thus the 1st part of grammar treats principally of *letters*; the 2d, of *words*; and the 3d, of *sentences*.

I. ORTHOGRAPHY.

LETTERS.

An articulate sound is the sound of the human voice, formed by the organs of speech.

Orthography teaches the nature and powers of letters, and the just method of spelling words.

A letter is the first principle, or least part, of a word.

The letters of the English language, cal-

led the English Alphabet, are twenty-six in number.

The following is a list of the Roman and Italic Characters.

Roman.		Italic.		Name.
Cap.	Small.	Cap.	Small.	
A	a	<i>A</i>	<i>a</i>	ai
B	b	<i>B</i>	<i>b</i>	bee
C	c	<i>C</i>	<i>c</i>	see
D	d	<i>D</i>	<i>d</i>	dee
E	e	<i>E</i>	<i>e</i>	ee
F	f	<i>F</i>	<i>f</i>	ef
G	g	<i>G</i>	<i>g</i>	jee
H	h	<i>H</i>	<i>h</i>	aitch
I	i	<i>I</i>	<i>i</i>	i or eye
J	j	<i>J</i>	<i>j</i>	jay
K	k	<i>K</i>	<i>k</i>	kay
L	l	<i>L</i>	<i>l</i>	el
M	m	<i>M</i>	<i>m</i>	em
N	n	<i>N</i>	<i>n</i>	en
O	o	<i>O</i>	<i>o</i>	o
P	p	<i>P</i>	<i>p</i>	pee
Q	q	<i>Q</i>	<i>q</i>	cue
R	r	<i>R</i>	<i>r</i>	ar
S	s	<i>S</i>	<i>s</i>	ess
T	t	<i>T</i>	<i>t</i>	tee
U	u	<i>U</i>	<i>u</i>	u or you
V	v	<i>V</i>	<i>v</i>	vee
W	w	<i>W</i>	<i>w</i>	double u
X	x	<i>X</i>	<i>x</i>	eks
Y	y	<i>Y</i>	<i>y</i>	wy
Z	z	<i>Z</i>	<i>z</i>	zed

Letters are divided into vowels and consonants.

A vowel is an articulate sound, that can be perfectly uttered by itself : as *a, e, o* ; which are formed without the help of any other sound.

A consonant is an articulate sound, which cannot be perfectly uttered without the help of a vowel : as, *b, d, f, l* ; which require vowels to express them fully.

The vowels are, *a, e, i, o, u*, and sometimes *w* and *y*.

W and *y* are consonants when they begin a word or syllable ; but in every other situation they are called vowels.

Consonants are divided into mutes and semi-vowels.

The mutes cannot be sounded *at all*, without the aid of a vowel. They are *b, p, t, d, k*, and *c* and *g* hard.

The semi-vowels have an imperfect sound of themselves. They are *f, l, m, n, r, v, s, z, x*, and *c* and *g* soft.*

Four of the semi-vowels, namely, *l, m, n, r*, are also distinguished by the name of *liquids*, from their readily uniting with other consonants, and flowing as it were into their sounds.

*For the distinction between the nature and the name of the consonant, see *Fisk's Murray*, pages 35; 36.

A diphthong is the union of two vowels, pronounced by a single impulse of the voice ; as, *ea* in *beat*, *ou* in *sound*.

A triphthong is the union of three vowels, pronounced in like manner ; as, *eau* in *beau*, *ew* in *view*.

A proper diphthong is that in which both the vowels are sounded ; as, *oi* in *voice*, *ou* in *ounce*.

An improper diphthong has but one of the vowels sounded ; as, *ea* in *eagle*, *oa* in *boat*.

SYLLABLES.

A syllable is a sound, either simple or compounded, pronounced by a single impulse of the voice, and constituting a word, or part of a word ; as, *a*, *an*, *ant*.

Spelling is the art of rightly dividing words into their syllables ; or of expressing a word by its proper letters.*

WORDS.

Words are articulate sounds, used by common consent, as signs of our ideas.

A word of one syllable is termed a monosyllable ; a word of two syllables, a dissyllable ; a word of three syllables, a trisyllable ; and a word of four or more syllables, a polysyllable.

All words are either primitive or derivative.

*Dr. Johnson's Dictionary is the best standard of English orthography.

A primitive word is that which cannot be reduced to any simpler word in the language, as, man, good, content.

— A derivative word is that which may be reduced to other words in English of greater simplicity ; as, manful, goodness, contentment, Yorkshire.

EXERCISES IN ORTHOGRAPHY.

A sprigg of mirtle.
The lilly of the valley.
A border of daysies.
A bed of vilets.
The Affrican marygold.
The varigated jeranium.
Newington peeches.
Italian nectarins.
Turky apricocks.
The Orleans plumb.
A plate of sallet.
A dish of pees.
A bunch of sparragrass.
A mess of spinnage.
The Portgal melon.
Duch currans.
Red and white rasberries.
The prickley coucumber.
Red and purple redishes.
Meally potatos.
Early Dutch turneps.
Late colliflowers.
Dwarf cabages.
A hanthorn hedge.
A fine spredding oak.
A weeping willow.
The was is green.
A pidgeon pie.
A plumb pudding.
A rich cheasecake.
A beefstake.

A mutton chop.
A shoulder of lam.
A fillet of veel.
A hanch of veneson.
A cup of choccolate.
A bason of soup.
Coalchester oisters.
Pheasants and pattriges.
A red herrin.
A large lobster.
Sammon is a finer fish than
turbot, pertch, or haddick.
Lisbon oranges.
Spannish cheeanuts.
A beach tree.
A burch tree.
A flour gardin.
A field of rie.
The wheat harvist.
A bleu sky.
A lovly day.
A beautiful sene.
A splendid pallace.
A chearful countenance.
An antient castel.
Saffron is yallow.
Vinigar is sowr.
Shugar is sweet.
A pair of scizzars.
A silver bodken.
A small pennknife.

Black-lead pensils.	Laudible pursuits.
Ravens' quils.	Good behavivour.
A box of waifers.	Reguler vissit.
Seeling wax.	Artifitial flowers.
The pint of a sword.	Chrystal streams.
Edge of a razer.	Marmering winds.
Tail of a plow.	Tranquill retreat.
Gras of the fields.	Noizy school.
A clean flore.	Surprizing story.
An arm chare.	Spritely discourse.
The front dore.	Prophane tales.
The back kitchin.	Severe headake.
The littel parlor.	Intermittent feaver.
A freindly gift.	Skillfull horsemen.
An affectionnate parent.	Favorable reception.
A dutyful child.	Every season has its peculiar beautys.
Obliging behavivour.	Avoid extreams.
Wellcome messenger.	Never deceive.
Improveing conversation.	Knowledge enlarges the mind.
Importunate begger.	To acquire it is a great privilege.
Occasional visitier.	The school encreases.
Encourageing look.	We must be studeous.
A straight gate.	Enquire before you resolve.
A strait line.	Be not affraid to do what is right.
A disagreeable journey.	Preserve your honer.
Willful errorr.	
Blameable conduct.	
Sincere repentence.	

II. ETYMOLOGY.

The second part of Grammar is **ETYMOLOGY**; which treats of the different sorts of words, their various modifications, and their derivation.

There are in English nine sorts of words, or, as they are commonly called, parts of speech: namely, 1. Article, 2. Substantive

or Noun, 3. Adjective, 4. Pronoun, 5. Verb, 6. Adverb, 7. Preposition, 8. Conjunction, and 9. Interjection.

I. ARTICLE.

An Article is a word prefixed to substantives, to point them out, and to show how far their signification extends ; as, *a* garden, *an* eagle, *the* woman.

In English, there are but two articles, *a* and *the* ; *a* becomes *an* before a vowel, and before a silent *h* ; as, *an* acorn, *an* hour. But if the *h* be sounded, the *a* only is to be used ; as, *a* hand, *a* heart, *a* highway.

A or *an* is styled the indefinite article : it is used in a vague sense, to point out one single thing of the kind, in other respects intermediate ; as, " Give me *a* book ; " " Bring me *an* apple."

The is called the definite article, because it ascertains what particular thing or things are meant : as, " Give me *the* book ; " " Bring me *the* apples ; " meaning some book, or apples, referred to.

A substantive, without any article to limit it, is generally taken in its widest sense ; as, " A candid temper is proper for man ; " that is, for all mankind.

REMARKS. No difficulty can be experienced by the pupil in distinguishing the *article* from the other parts of speech. In passing the article *a*, in the

sentence, "Give me *a* book," the following may serve as a specimen. *A* is an *indefinite* article. —It is an *article*, because it is a word placed before the noun, *book*, to limit the signification of that noun ; — it is an *indefinite* article, because it merely limits the noun to any single object, but to no particular one.

2. SUBSTANTIVE.

A Substantive or Noun is the name of any thing that exists, or of which we have any notion ; as, *London, man, virtue.*

A substantive may, in general, be distinguished by its taking an article before it, or by its making sense of itself ; as, *a book, the sun, an apple : temperance, industry, chastity.*

Substantives are either proper or common.

Proper names or substantives, are the names appropriated to individuals ; as, *George, London, Thames.*

Common names or substantives, stand for kinds containing many sorts, or for sorts containing many individuals under them ; as, *animal, man, tree.*

To substantives belong gender, number, and case ; and they are all of the third person when spoken *of*, and of the second, when spoken *to* : as, "Blessings attend us on every side : Be grateful, children of men ;" that is, *ye* children of men.

GENDER.

Gender is the distinction of nouns, with regard to sex: There are three genders,

the Masculine, the Feminine, and the Neuter.

The masculine gender denotes animals of the male kind ; as, a man, a horse, a bull.

The feminine gender signifies animals of the female kind ; as, a woman, a duck, a hen.

The neuter gender denotes objects which are neither males nor females ; as, a field, a house, a garden.

Some substantives, naturally neuter, are, by a figure of speech, converted into the masculine or feminine gender ; as, when we say of the sun, *he* is setting, and of a ship, *she* sails well, &c.

The English language has three methods of distinguishing the sex, viz.

1. By different words : as,

<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>	<i>Male.</i>	<i>Female.</i>
Bachelor	maid	Husband	wife
Boar	sow	King	queen
Boy	girl	Lad	lass
Brother	sister	Lord	lady
Buck	doe	Man	woman
Bull	cow	Master	mistress
Bullock or	} heifer	Milster	spawner
Steer		Nephew	niece
Cock	hen	Ram	ewe
Dog	bitch	Singer	{ songstress or singer
Drake	duck		
Earl	countess	Sloven	slut
Father	mother	Son	daughter
Friar	nun	Stag	hind
Gander	goose	Uncle	aunt
Hart	roe	Wizzard	witch
Horse	mare		

2. By a difference of termination : as,

Abbot	abbess	Landgrave	landgravine
Actor	actress	Lion	lioness
Administrator	administratrix	Marquis	marchioness
Adulterer	adultrous	Master	mistress
Ambassador	ambassadress	Mayor	mayoress
Arbiter	arbitress	Patron	patroness
Baron	baroness	Peer	peeress
Bridegroom	bride	Poet	poetess
Benefactor	benefactress	Priest	priestess
Caterer	cateress	Prince	princess
Chanter	chantress	Prior	prioress
Conductor	conductress	Prophet	prophetess
Count	countess	Protector	protectress
Deacon	deaconess	Shepherd	shepherdess
Duke	duchess	Songster	songstress
Elector	electress	Sorcerer	sorceress
Emperor	empress	Sultan	{ sultanness or sultana
Enchanter	enchantress		
Executor	executrix	Tiger	tigress
Governor	governess	Traitor	traitress
Heir	heiress	Tutor	tutress
Hero	heroine	Viscount	viscountess
Hunter	huntress	Votary	votress
Host	hostess	Widower	widow

3. By a noun, pronoun, or adjective, being prefixed to the substantive : as,

A cock-sparrow	A hen-sparrow
A man-servant	A maid-servant
A he-goat	A she goat
A he-bear	A she-bear
A male child	A female child
Male descendants	Female descendants

NUMBER.

Number is the consideration of an object, as one or more.

Substantives are of two numbers, the singular and plural.

The singular number expresses but one object ; as, a chair, a table.

The plural number signifies more objects than one ; as, chairs, tables.

Some nouns, from the nature of the things which they express, are used only in the singular, others only in the plural, form ; as, wheat, pitch, gold, sloth, pride, &c. and bel- lows, scissors, lungs, riches, &c.

Some words are the same in both num- bers ; as, deer, sheep, swine, &c.

The plural number of nouns is generally formed by adding *s* to the singular ; as, dove, doves ; face, faces ; thought, thoughts. But when the substantive singular ends in *x*, *ch*, *sh*, *ss*, or *s*, we add *es* in the plural ; as, box, boxes ; church, churches ; lash, lashes ; kiss, kisses ; rebus, rebuses.

Nouns ending in *f* or *fe*, are generally rendered plural by the change of those ter- minations into *ves* ; as, loaf, loaves ; wife, wives. Those which end in *ff*, have the regular plural ; ruff, ruffs.

Such as have *y* in the singular, with no other vowel in the same syllable, change it into *ies* in the plural ; as, beauty, beauties ; fly, flies ; but the *y* is not changed, when there is another vowel in the syllable ; as, key, keys ; delay, delays.

CASE.

In English, substantives have three cases,

the Nominative, the Possessive, and the Objective.*

The nominative case simply expresses the name of a thing, or the subject of the verb; as, "The *boy* plays;" "The *girls* learn."

The possessive case expresses the relation of property or possession; and has an apostrophe with the letter *s* coming after it; as, "The scholar's duty;" "My father's house."

When the plural ends in *s*, the other *s* is omitted, but the apostrophe is retained; as, "On eagles' wings;" "The drapers' company."

Sometimes, also, when the singular terminates in *ss*, the apostrophic *s* is not added; as, "For goodness' sake;" "For righteousness' sake."

The objective case expresses the object of an action, or of a relation; and generally follows a verb active, or a preposition; as, "John assists Charles;" "They live in London."

English substantives are declined in the following manner:

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nominative Case.</i>	A mother.	Mothers.
<i>Possessive Case.</i>	A mother's.	Mothers'.
<i>Objective Case.</i>	A mother.	Mothers.

*On the propriety of this objective case, see the large grammar, pp. 54, 55.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nominative Case.</i>	The man	The men
<i>Possessive Case.</i>	The man's	The men's
<i>Objective Case.</i>	The man	The men

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

*Article and substantive.**

A bush	Gregory
A tree	The pope
A flower	An abbess
An apple	An owl
An orange	A building
An almond	The Grocer's Co.
A hood	Europe
A house	The sciences
A hunter	Yorkshire
An hour	The planets
An honour	The sun
An hostler	A volume
The garden	Parchment
The fields	The pens
The rainbow	A disposition
The clouds	Benevolence
The scholar's duty	An oversight
The horizon	A design
Virtue	The governess
The vices	An ornament
Temperance	The girl's school
A variety	Depravity
George	The constitution
The Rhine	The laws
A grammar	Beauty
Mathematics	A consumption
The elements	Africa
An earthquake	The continent
The king's prerogative	Roundness
A prince	A declivity
A rivulet	Blackness
The Humber	An inclination

* The teacher will refer the pupil to the appropriate rules of Syntax, in all these Exercises of Parsing.

The undertaking
 Penelope
 Constancy
 An entertainment
 A fever
 The stars
 A comet
 A miracle
 A prophecy
 An elevation
 The conquerer
 An Alexander

Wisdom
 America
 The Cæsars
 The Thames
 A river
 The shadows
 A vacancy
 The hollow
 An idea
 A whim
 Something
 Nothing

3. ADJECTIVE.

An adjective is a word added to a substantive, to express its quality ; as, " An *industrious* man ;" " A *virtuous* woman ;" " A *benevolent* mind."

In English, the adjective is not varied on account of gender, number, or case. Thus we say, " A *careless* boy ; *careless* girls."

The only variation which it admits, is that of the degrees of comparison.

There are commonly reckoned three degrees of comparison ; the positive, comparative and the superlative.

The positive state expresses the quality of an object, without any increase or diminution ; as good, wise, great.

The comparative degree increases or lessens the positive in signification ; as, wiser, greater, less wise.

The superlative degree increases or lessens the positive to the highest or lowest degree ; as, wisest, greatest, least wise.

The simple word, or positive, becomes the comparative, by adding *r* or *er*; and the superlative, by adding *st* or *est*, to the end of it; as, wise, wiser, wisest; great, greater, greatest. And the adverbs *more* and *most*, placed before the adjective, have the same effect; as, wise, *more* wise, *most* wise.

Monosyllables, for the most part, are compared by *er* or *est*; and dissyllables by *more* and *most*; as, mild, milder, mildest; frugal, more frugal, most frugal.

Some words of very common use are irregularly formed; as, good, better, best; bad, worse, worst; little, less, least; much or many, more, most; and a few others.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

Article, Adjective, and Substantive.

A good heart	A mutual agreement
A wise head	A plain narrative
A strong body	An historical fiction
Shady trees	Relentless war
A fragrant flower	An obdurate heart
The verdant fields	Tempestuous passions
A peaceful mind	A temper unhappy
Composed thoughts	A sensual mind
A serene aspect	A gloomy cavern
An affable deportment	Rapid streams
The whistling winds	Unwholesome dews
A boisterous sea	A severe winter
The howling tempest	A useless drone
An obedient son	The industrious bees
A diligent scholar	Harmless doves
A happy parent	The careless ostrich
The candid reasoner	The dutiful stork
Fair proposals	The spacious firmament

Cooling breezes	A happier life
A woman amiable	The woodbine's fragrance
A dignified character	A cheering prospect
A pleasing address	An harmonious sound
An open countenance	Fruit delicious
A convenient mansion	The sweetest incense
Warm clothing	An odorous garden
A temperate climate	The sensitive plant
Wholesome aliment	A garden enclosed
An affectionate parent	The ivy mantled tower
A free government	Virtue's fair form
The diligent farmer	A mahogany table
A fruitful field	Sweet-scented myrtle
The crowning harvest	A printing-office
A virtuous conflict	A resolution wise, noble, dis-
A final reward	interested
Peaceful abodes	Consolation's lenient hand
The noblest prospect	A better world
A profligate life	A cheerful, good old man
A miserable end	A silver tea-urn
Gloomy regions	Tender-looking charity
The babbling brook	An incomprehensible subject
A limpid stream	A controverted point
The devious walk	The cool sequestered vale
A winding canal	My brother's wife's mother
The serpentine river	A book of my friend's
A melancholy fact	An animating well-founded
An interesting history	hope

4. PRONOUNS.

A Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun, to avoid the too frequent repetition of the same word ; as, " The man is happy ; *he* is benevolent ; *he* is useful."

There are three kinds of Pronouns, viz. the Personal, the Relative, and the Adjective Pronouns.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

There are five Personal Pronouns ; viz. *I, thou, he, she, it* ; with their plurals, *we, ye or you, they*.

Personal pronouns admit of person, number, gender, and case.

The persons of pronouns are three in each of the numbers, viz.

<i>I</i> , is the first person	} Singular.
<i>Thou</i> , is the second person	
<i>He, she, or it</i> , is the third person	
<i>We</i> , is the first person	} Plural.
<i>Ye, or you</i> , is the second person	
<i>They</i> , is the third person	

The numbers of pronouns, like those of substantives, are two, the singular and the plural ; as, *I, thou, he ; we, ye, they*.

Gender has respect only to the third person singular of the pronouns, *he, she, it*. *He* is masculine ; *she* is feminine ; *it* is neuter.

Pronouns have three cases ; the nominative, the possessive, and the objective.

The objective case of a pronoun has, in general, a form different from that of the nominative or the possessive case.

The personal pronouns are thus declined.

Person.	Case.	Singular.	Plural.
<i>First</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>We</i>
	<i>Posses.</i>	<i>Mine</i>	<i>Ours</i>
	<i>Obj.</i>	<i>Me</i>	<i>Us</i>
<i>Second</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Thou</i>	<i>Ye or you</i>
	<i>Posses.</i>	<i>Thine</i>	<i>Yours</i>
	<i>Obj.</i>	<i>Thee</i>	<i>You</i>
<i>Third</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>He</i>	<i>They</i>
	<i>Posses.</i>	<i>His</i>	<i>Theirs</i>
	<i>Obj.</i>	<i>Him</i>	<i>Them</i>

Person.	Case.	Singular.	Plural.
<i>Third</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	She	They
<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Posses.</i>	Hers	Theirs
	<i>Obj.</i>	Her	Them
<i>Third</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	It	They
<i>Neuter</i>	<i>Posses.</i>	Its	Theirs
	<i>Obj.</i>	It	Them

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Relative Pronouns are such as relate, in general, to some word or phrase going before, which is thence called the antecedent ; they are *who*, *which*, and *that* ; as, " The man is happy *who* lives virtuously."*

What, is a kind of compound relative, including both the antecedent and the relative, and is equivalent to *that which* ; as " This is *what* I wanted ;" that is to say, " *the thing which* I wanted."

Who is applied to persons, *which* to animals and inanimate things ; as, " He is a friend, *who* is faithful in adversity ;" " The bird, *which* sung so sweetly is flown ;" " This is the tree, *which* produces no fruit."

That, as a relative, is often used to prevent the too frequent repetition of *who* and *which*. It is applied to persons and things ; as, " He *that* acts wisely deserves praise ;" " Modesty is a quality, *that* highly adorns a woman."

* See Grammar, 14th, or any subsequent edition, p. 62, the note.

Who is of both numbers, and is thus declined.

SINGULAR AND PLURAL.

Nominative	<i>Who</i>
Possessive	<i>Whose</i>
Objective	<i>Whom</i>

Who, *which*, and *what*, are called *Interrogatives*, when they are used in asking questions ; as, "*Who* is he ?" "*Which* is the book ?" "*What* are you doing ?"

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

Adjective Pronouns are of a mixed nature, participating the properties both of pronouns and adjectives.

The adjective pronouns may be subdivided into four sorts ; namely, the *possessive*, the *distributive*, the *demonstrative*, and the *indefinite*.

1. The *possessive* are those which relate to possession or property.

There are seven of them ; viz. *my*, *thy*, *his*, *her*, *our*, *your*, *their*.

Mine and *thine*, instead of *my* and *thy*, were formerly used before a substantive or adjective beginning with a vowel, or a silent *h* ; as, "Blot out all *mine* iniquities."

2. The *distributive* are those which denote the persons or things that make up a number, as taken separately and singly. They are *each*, *every*, *either* ; as, "*Each* of his brothers is in a favorable situation."

"Every man must account for himself." "I have not seen *either* of them."

3. The *demonstrative* are those which precisely point out the subjects to which they relate : *this* and *that*, *these* and *those*, are of this class ; as, "*This* is true charity ; *that* is only its image."

This refers to the nearest person or thing, and *that* to the more distant : as, "*This* man is more intelligent than *that*." *This*, indicates the latter, or last mentioned ; *that*, the former, or first mentioned : as, "Wealth and poverty are both temptations ; *that* tends to excite pride ; *this*, discontent."

4. The *indefinite* are those which express their subjects in an indefinite or general manner. The following are of this kind : *some, other, any, one, all, such, &c.*

Other is declined in the following manner.

	Singular.	Plural.
Nom.	<i>other</i>	<i>others</i>
Poss.	<i>other's</i>	<i>others'</i>
Obj.	<i>others</i>	<i>others</i>

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

Pronoun and verb, &c.

I am sincere	Our hopes did flatter us
Thou art industrious	They have deceived me
He is disinterested	Your expectation has failed
Thou dost improve	The accident had happened
He assisted me	He had resigned himself
We completed our journey	Their fears will detect them

You will submit
They will obey us
Good humor shall prevail
We honor them
You encourage us
They commend her
Let him consider
Let us improve ourselves
Know yourselves
Let them advance
They may offend

I can forgive
He might surpass them
We could overtake him
I would be happy
Ye should repent
He may have deceived me
They may have forgotten
Thou mightst have improved
We should have considered
To see the sun is pleasant

The pupil may omit parsing the verb, until he shall have committed to memory the definitions.

5 VERBS.

A Verb is a word which signifies to *be*, to *do*, or to *suffer* ; as, "I am, I rule, I am ruled."

A verb may generally be distinguished by its making sense with any of the personal pronouns, or the word *to* before it ; as, I *walk*, he *plays*, they *write* ; or, to *walk*, to *play*, to *write*.

Verbs are of three kinds ; *Active*, *Passive*, and *Neuter*. They are also divided into *Regular*, *Irregular* and *Defective*.

A Verb Active* expresses an action; and necessarily implies an agent, and an object acted upon ; as, to love ; "I love Penelope."

A Verb Passive expresses a passion or a suffering, or the receiving of an action ; and

* Mr. Fisk, in his Murray simplified, very properly makes a distinction between those active verbs that pass from the agent to some object, and those which are limited to the agent. The former kind he calls *active-transitive* ; the latter kind, *active-intransitive*.

necessarily implies an object acted upon, and an agent by which it is acted upon ; as to be loved ; “ Peneiope is loved by me.”

A Verb Neuter expresses neither action nor passion ; but being, or a state of being ; as, “ I am, I sleep, I sit.”

Auxiliary or Helping Verbs, are those by the help of which the English verbs are principally conjugated ; they are *do, be, have, shall, will, may, can*, with their variations ; and *let* and *must*, which have no variation.

To Verbs belong *Number, Person, Mood*, and *Tense*.

NUMBER AND PERSON.

Verbs have two numbers, the Singular and the Plural ; as, “ I love, we love.”

In each number there are three persons ; as,

	Singular.	Plural.
<i>First Person.</i>	I love.	We love.
<i>Second Person.</i>	Thou lovest.	Ye love.
<i>Third Person.</i>	He loves.	They love.

MOODS.

Mood or Mode is a particular form of the verb, showing the manner in which the being, action or passion is represented.

There are five moods of verbs, the *Indicative*, the *Imperative*, the *Potential*, the *Subjunctive*, and the *Infinitive*.

The Indicative Mood simply indicates or declares a thing ; as, “ He loves ; he is lov-

ed :” or it asks a question ; as, “ Does he love ? Is he loved ?

The Imperative Mood is used for commanding, exhorting, intreating, or permitting ; as, “ Depart thou ; mind ye ; let us stay ; go in peace.”

The Potential Mood implies possibility or liberty, power, will, obligation ; as, “ It may rain ; he may go or stay ; I can ride ; he would walk ; they should learn.”

The Subjunctive Mood represents a thing under a condition, motive, wish, supposition, &c. and is preceded by a conjunction, expressed or understood, and attended by another verb ; as, “ I will respect him, *though* he chide me ;” “ Were he good, he would be happy ;” that is, *If* he were good.”

The Infinitive Mood expresses a thing in a general and unlimited manner, without any distinction of number or person ; as, “ to act ; to speak ; to be feared.”

The Participle is a certain form of the verb, and derives its name from its participating, not only the properties of a verb, but also those of an adjective ; as, “ I am desirous of *knowing* him ;” “ *Admired* and *applauded*, he became vain ;” “ *Having finished* his work, he submitted it ;” &c.

There are three Participles ; the Present or Active, the Perfect or Passive, and the

Compound Perfect ; as, " loving, loved, having loved."

THE TENSES.

Tense, being the distinction of time, might seem to admit only of the present, past and future ; but to mark it more accurately, it is made to consist of six variations ; viz. the *Present*, the *Imperfect*, the *Perfect*, the *Pluperfect*, the *First* and *Second Future Tenses*.

The Present Tense represents an action or event, as passing at the time in which it is mentioned ; as, " I rule ; I am ruled ; I think ; I fear."

The Imperfect Tense represents the action or event, either as past and finished, or as remaining unfinished at a certain time past ; as, " I loved her for her modesty and virtue : " " They were travelling post when he met them."

The Perfect Tense not only refers to what is past, but also conveys an allusion to the present time ; as, " I have finished my letter ; " " I have seen the person that was recommended to me."

The Pluperfect Tense represents a thing, not only as past, but also as prior to some other point of time specified in the sentence ; as, " I had finished my letter before he arrived."

The First Future Tense represents the ac-

tion as yet to come, either with or without respect to the precise time when ; as, "The sun will rise to-morrow ;" " I shall see them again."

The Second Future intimates that the action will be fully accomplished, at or before the time of another future action or event ; as, " I shall have dined at one o'clock ;" " The two houses will have finished their business, when the king comes to prorogue them."

The Conjugation of a verb is the regular combination and arrangement of its several numbers, persons, moods, and tenses.

The conjugation of an active verb is styled the ACTIVE VOICE ; and that of a passive verb the PASSIVE VOICE.

The auxiliary and active verb *To have*, is conjugated in the following manner :

TO HAVE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.		Plural.	
1 Pers.	I have	1	We have
2 Pers.	Thou hast	2	Ye or you have
3 Pers.	He, she, or it hath or has	3	They have

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.		Plural.	
1	I had	1	We had
2	Thou hadst	2	Ye or you had
3	He, &c. had	3	They had*

*The verbs, though conjugated at large through all their tenses, that the learners may, by a full and regular display

Perfect Tense.

Singular.

- 1 I have had
- 2 Thou hast had
- 3 He has had

Plural.

- 1 We have had
- 2 Ye or you have had
- 3 They have had

Pluperfect Tense.

Singular.

- 1 I had had
- 2 Thou hadst had
- 3 He had had

Plural.

- 1 We had had
- 2 Ye or you had had
- 3 They had had

First Future Tense.

Singular.

- 1 I shall or will have
- 2 Thou shalt or wilt have
- 3 He shall or will have

Plural.

- 1 We shall or will have
- 2 Ye or you shall or will have
- 3 They shall or will have

Second Future Tense.

Singular.

- 1 I shall have had
- 2 Thou wilt have had
- 3 He will have had

Plural.

- 1 We shall have had
- 2 Ye or you will have had
- 3 They will have had

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

- 1 Let me have
- 2 Have thou, or do thou have
- 3 Let him have

Plural.

- 1 Let us have
- 2 Have ye, or do ye or you have
- 3 Let them have

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular

- 1 I may or can have
- 2 Thou mayst or canst have
- 3 He may or can have

Plural.

- 1 We may or can have
- 2 Ye or you may or can have
- 3 They may or can have

of them, more completely understand their nature and use, need not be wholly committed to memory, by young persons who are beginning the study of grammar. If the *simple* tenses, namely, the *present* and the *imperfect*, together with the *first future* tense, should, in the first instance, be committed to memory, and the rest carefully perused and explained, the business will not be tedious to the scholars, and their progress will be rendered more obvious and pleasing. The general view of this subject, thus acquired and impressed, may be afterwards extended with ease and advantage.

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 I might, could, would or should have | 1 We might, could, would or should have |
| 2 Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have | 2 Ye or you might, could, would or should have |
| 3 He might, could, would or should have | 3 They might, could, would or should have |

Perfect Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 I may or can have had | 1 We may or can have had |
| 2 Thou mayst or canst have had | 2 Ye or you may or can have had |
| 3 He may or can have had | 3 They may or can have had |

Pluperfect Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 I might, could, would, or should have had | 1 We might, could, would, or should have had |
| 2 Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have had | 2 Ye or you might, could, would, or should have had |
| 3 He might, could, would, or should have had | 3 They might, could, would, or should have had |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.

Plural.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1 If I have | 1 If we have |
| 2 If thou have | 2 If ye or you have |
| 3 If he have | 3 If they have* |

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present To have.

Perfect To have had.

*The remaining tenses of the subjunctive mood, are, in general, similar to the correspondent tenses of the indicative mood; with the addition to the verb of a conjunction, expressed or implied, denoting a condition, motive, wish, supposition, &c. It will be proper to direct the learner to repeat all the tenses of this mood, with a conjunction prefixed to each of them. For the propriety of conjugating the subjunctive mood in this manner, see the larger grammar, 14th, or any subsequent edition, pages 90, 102, 103, and the notes on the nineteenth rule of Syntax.

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Present or Active</i>	Having.
<i>Perfect or Passive</i>	Had.
<i>Compound Perfect</i>	Having had.

The auxiliary and neuter verb *To be*, is conjugated as follows :

TO BE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1 I am	1 We are
2 Thou art	2 Ye or you are
3 He, she, or it is	3 They are

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1 I was	1 We were
2 Thou wast	2 Ye or you were
3 He was	3 They were

Perfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1 I have been	1 We have been
2 Thou hast been	2 Ye or you have been
3 He hath or has been	3 They have been

Pluperfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1 I had been	1 We had been
2 Thou hadst been	2 Ye or you had been
3 He had been	3 They had been

First Future Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1 I shall or will be	1 We shall or will be
2 Thou shalt or wilt be	2 Ye or you shall or will be
3 He shall or will be	3 They shall or will be

Second Future Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1 I shall have been	1 We shall have been
2 Thou wilt have been	2 Ye or you will have been
3 He will have been	3 They will have been

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.	Plural.
1 Let me be	1 Let us be
2 Be thou or do thou be	2 Be ye or you, or do ye be
3 Let him be	3 Let them be

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1 I may or can be	1 We may or can be
2 Thou mayst or canst be	2 Ye or you may or can be
3 He may or can be	3 They may or can be

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1 I might, could, would, or should be	1 We might, could, would, or should be
2 Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst be	2 Ye or you might, could, would, or should be
3 He might, could, would, or should be	3 They might, could, would, or should be

Perfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1 I may or can have been	1 We may or can have been
2 Thou mayst or canst have been	2 Ye or you may or can have been
3 He may or can have been	3 They may or can have been

Pluperfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1 I might, could, would, or should have been	1 We might, could, would, or should have been
2 Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have been	2 Ye or you might, could, would, or should have been
3 He might, could, would, or should have been	3 They might, could, would, or should have been

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1 If I be,	1 If we be
2 If thou be	2 If ye or you be
3 If he be	3 If they be

Imperfect Tense.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1 If I were | 1 If we were |
| 2 If thou wert | 2 If ye or you were |
| 3 If he were | 3 If they were* |

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. To be.*Perfect.* To have been.

PARTICIPLES:

*Present Being**Perfect Been**Compound Perfect.* Having been.*Of the Conjugation of Regular Verbs.*

ACTIVE.

Verbs Active are called Regular, when they form their imperfect tense of the indicative mood, and their perfect participle by adding to the verb, *ed*, or *d* only when the verb ends in *e* ; as,

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perfect Participle.</i>
I favour	I favoured	Favoured
I love	I loved	Loved

A Regular Active Verb is conjugated in the following manner :

TO LOVE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1 I love	1 We love
2 Thou lovest	2 Ye or you love
3 He she or it loveth or loves	3 They love

*The remaining tenses of this mood are, in general, similar to the correspondent tenses of the indicative mood. See note at page 38.

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.

- 1 I loved
- 2 Thou lovedst
- 3 He loved

Plural.

- 1 We loved
- 2 Ye or you loved
- 3 They loved

Perfect Tense.

Singular.

- 1 I have loved
- 2 Thou hast loved
- 3 He hath or has loved

Plural.

- 1 We have loved
- 2 Ye or you have loved
- 3 They have loved

Pluperfect Tense.

Singular.

- 1 I have loved
- 2 Thou hadst loved
- 3 He had loved

Plural.

- 1 We had loved
- 2 Ye or you had loved
- 3 They had loved

First Future Tense.

Singular.

- 1 I shall or will love
- 2 Thou shalt or wilt love
- 3 He shall or will love

Plural.

- 1 We shall or will love
- 2 Ye or you shall or will love
- 3 They shall or will love

Second Future Tense.

Singular.

- 1 I shall have loved
- 2 Thou wilt have loved
- 3 He will have loved

Plural.

- 1 We shall have loved
- 2 Ye or you shall have loved
- 3 They will have loved

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

- 1 Let me love
- 2 Love thou, or do thou love
- 3 Let him love

Plural.

- 1 Let us love
- 2 Love ye or you, or or do ye
- 3 Let them love [love]

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.

- 1 I may or can love
- 2 Thou mayst or canst love
- 3 He may or can love

Plural.

- 1 We may or can love
- 2 Ye or you may or can love
- 3 They may or can love

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.

- 1 I might, could, would or should love

Plural.

- 1 We might, could, would, or should love

Singular.

- 2 Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst or shouldst love
 3 He might, could, would or should love.

Plural.

- 2 Ye or you might, could, would, or should love
 3 They might, could, would or should love

Perfect Tense.

Singular.

- 1 I may or can have loved
 2 Thou mayst or canst have loved
 3 He may or can have loved

Plural.

- 1 We may or can have loved
 2 Ye or you may or can have loved
 3 They may or can have loved

Pluperfect Tense.

Singular.

- 1 I might, could, would or should have loved
 2 Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst or shouldst have loved
 3 He might, could, would, or should have loved

Plural.

- 1 We might, could, would, or should have loved
 2 Ye or you might, could, would, or should have loved
 3 They might, could, would or should have loved

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.

- 1 If I love
 2 If thou love
 3 If he love

Plural.

- 1 If we love
 2 If ye or you love
 3 If they love*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. To love*Perfect.* To have loved.

PARTICIPLES.

Present, Loving*Perfect,* Loved*Compound Perfect.* Having loved

PASSIVE.

Verbs passive are called regular, when they form their perfect participle by the addition of *d* or *ed*, to the verb; as, from

* The remaining tenses of this mood, are, in general, similar to the correspondent tenses in the indicative mood. See note at page 33.

the verb, "To love," is formed the passive, "I am loved, I was loved, I shall be loved," &c.

A passive verb is conjugated by adding the perfect participle to the auxiliary *to be*, through all its changes of number, person, mood, and tense, in the following manner.

TO BE LOVED. **INDICATIVE MOOD.**

Present Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1 I am loved	1 We are loved
2 Thou art loved	2 Ye or you are loved
3 He is loved	3 They are loved

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1 I was loved	1 We were loved
2 Thou wast loved	2 Ye or you were loved
3 He was loved	3 They were loved

Perfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1 I have been loved	1 We have been loved
2 Thou hast been loved	2 Ye or you have been loved
3 He hath or has been loved	3 They have been loved

Pluperfect Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1 I have been loved	1 We had been loved
2 Thou hadst been loved	2 Ye or you had been loved
3 He had been loved	3 They had been loved

First Future Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1 I shall or will be loved	1 We shall or will be loved
2 Thou shalt or wilt be loved	2 Ye or you shall or will be loved
3 He shall or will be loved	3 They shall or will be loved

Second Future Tense.

Singular.	Plural.
1 I shall have been loved	1 We shall have been loved

2 Thou wilt have been loved 2 Ye or you will have been loved

3 He will have been loved 3 They will have been loved

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

1 Let me be loved

Plural.

1 Let us be loved

2 Be thou loved, or do thou be loved 2 Be ye or you loved, or do ye be loved

3 Let him be loved 3 Let them be loved

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular

1 I may or can be loved

Plural.

1 We may or can be loved

2 Thou mayst or canst be loved 2 Ye or you may or can be loved

3 He may or can be loved 3 They may or can be loved

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.

1 I might, could, would, or should be loved

Plural.

1 We might, could, would, or should be loved

2 Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst be loved 2 Ye or you might, could, would, or should be loved

3 He might, could, would, or should be loved 3 They might, could, would, or should be loved

Perfect Tense.

Singular.

1 I may or can have been loved

Plural.

1 We may or can have been loved

2 Thou mayst or canst have been loved 2 Ye or you may or can have been loved

3 He may or can have been loved 3 They may or can have been loved

Pluperfect Tense.

Singular.

1 I might, could, would, or should have been loved

Plural.

1 We might, could, would or should have been loved

2 Thou mightst, couldst, wouldst, or shouldst have been loved 2 Ye or you might, could, would, or should have been loved

3 He might, could, would, or should have been loved 3 They might, could, would, or should have been loved

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

Singular.

- 1 If I be loved
- 2 If thou be loved
- 3 If he be loved

Plural.

- 1 If we be loved
- 2 If ye or you be loved
- 3 If they be loved

Imperfect Tense.

Singular.

- 1 If I were loved
- 2 If thou wert loved
- 3 If he were loved

Plural.

- 1 If we were loved
- 2 If ye or you were loved
- 3 If they were loved*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

To be loved

Perfect.

To have been loved

PARTICIPLES.

Present. Being loved

Perfect or Passive
Loved

Compound Perfect
Having been loved

IRREGULAR VERBS.

Irregular Verbs are those which do not form their imperfect tense, and their perfect participle, by the addition of *d* or *ed* to the verb; as,

Present

I begin

I know

Imperfect

I began

I knew

Perf. or. Pass. Part.

begun

known

Irregular Verbs are of various sorts.

1. Such as have the present and imperfect tenses, and perfect participle the same; as,

Present

Cost

Put

Imperfect

cost

put

Perfect Participle

cost

put

* The remaining tenses in this mood, are, in general similar to the correspondent tenses of the indicative mood. See the note at page 33.

2. Such as have the imperfect tense and perfect participle the same; as,

<i>Present</i>	<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>Perfect Participle</i>
Abide	abode	abode
Sell	sold	sold

3. Such as have the imperfect tense, and perfect participle different; as,

<i>Present</i>	<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>Perfect Participle</i>
Arise	arose	arisen
Blow	blew	blown

The following list of the irregular verbs will, it is presumed, be found both comprehensive and accurate.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>Perf. or Pass. Part.</i>
Abide	abode	abode
Am	was	been
Arise	arose	arisen
Awake	awoke R.	awaked
Bear to bring forth	bore	born
Bear to carry	bore	borne
Beat	beat	beaten, beat
Begin	began	begun
Bend	bent	bent
Bereave	bereft R.	bereft R.
Beseech	besought	besought
Bid	bid bade	bidden, bid
Bind	bound	bound
Bite	bit	bitten, bit
Bleed	bled	bled
Blow	blew	blown
Break	broke	broken
Breed	bred	bred
Bring	brought	brought
Build	built	built
Burst	burst	burst
Buy	bought	bought
Cast	cast	cast
Catch	caught R.	caught R.
Chide	chid	chidden, chid

<i>Present</i>	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perf. or Pass. Part.</i>
Choose	chose	chosen
Cleave <i>to stick or</i> <i>adhere</i>	REGULAR	
Cleave, <i>to split</i>		
Cling	clove or cleft	cleft, cloven
Clothe	clung	clang
Come	clothed	clad R.
Cost	came	come
Crow	cost	cost
Creep	crew R.	crowed
Cut	crept	crept
Dare <i>to venture</i>	cut	cut
Dare R. <i>to challenge</i>	durst	dared
Deal	dealt	dealt R.
Dig	dug R.	dug R.
Do	did	done
Draw	drew	drawn
Drive	drove	driven
Drink	drank	drunk
Dwell	dwelt R.	dwelt R.
Eat	eat or ate	eaten
Fall	fell	fallen
Feed	fed	fed
Feel	felt	felt
Fight	fought	fought
Find	found	found
Flee	fled	fled
Fling	flung	flung
Fly	flew	flown
Forget	forgot	forgotten, forgot
Forsake	forsook	forsaken
Freeze	froze	frozen
Get	got	got
Gild	gilt R.	gilt R.
Gird	girt R.	girt R.
Give	gave	given
Go	went	gone
Grave	graved	graven
Grind	ground	ground
Grow	grew	grown
Have	had	had
Hang	hung R.	hung R.

<i>Present</i>	<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>Perf. or Pass. Part.</i>
Hear	heard	heard
Hew	hewed	hewn R.
Hide	hid	hidden, hid
Hit	hit	hit
Hold	held	held
Hurt	hurt	hurt
Keep	kept	kept
Knit	knit	knit R.
Know	knew	known
Lade	laded	laden
Lay	laid	laid
Lead	led	led
Leave	left	left
Lend	lent	lent
Let	let	let
Lie to lie down	lay	lain
Load	loaded	laden R.
Loose	lost	lost
Make	made	made
Meet	met	met
Mow	mowed	mown R.
Pay	paid	paid
Put	put	put
Read	read	read
Rend	rent	rent
Rid	rid	rid
Ride	rode	rode or ridden
Ring	rung, rang	rung
Rise	rose	risen
Rive	rived	riven
Run	ran	run
Saw	sawed	sawn R.
Say	said	said
See	saw	seen
Seek	sought	sought
Sell	sold	sold
Send	sent	sent
Set	set	set
Shake	shook	shaken
Shape	shaped	shaped, shapen
Shave	shaved	shaven R.
Shear	sheared	shorn

<i>Present</i>	<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>Perf. or Pass. Part.</i>
Shed	shed	shed
Shine	shone R.	shone R.
Show	showed	shown
Shoe	shod	shod
Shoot	shot	shot
Shrink	shrunk	shrunk
Shred	shred	shred
Shut	shut	shut
Sing	sung, sang	sung
Sink	sunk, sank	tunk
Sit	sat	sat
Slay	slew	slain
Sleep	slept	slept
Slide	slid	slidden
Sling	slung	slung
Slink	slunk	slunk
Slit	slit R.	slit or slitted
Smite	smote	smitten
Sow	sowed	snow R.
Speak	spoke	spoken
Speed	sped	sped
Spend	spent	spent
Spill	split R.	spilt R.
Spin	spun	spun
Spit	spit, spat	spit, spitten
Split	split	split
Spread	spread	spread
Spring	sprung, sprang	sprung
Stand	stood	stood
Steal	stole	stolen
Stick	stuck	stuck
Sting	stung	stung
Stink	stunk	stunk
Stride	strode or strid	stridden
Strike	struck	stricken
String	strung	strung
Strive	strove	striven
Strow or strew	strowed, strewed	{ strown, strowed, strewed
Swear	swore	sworn
Sweat	sweat R.	sweat R.
Swell	swelled	swollen R.

<i>Present</i>	<i>Imperfect</i>	<i>Perf. or Pass. Part.</i>
Swim	swam, swum	swum
Swing	swung	swung
Take	took	taken
Teach	taught	taught
Tear	tore	torn
Tell	told	told
Think	thought	thought
Thrive	throve R.	thriven
Throw	threw	thrown
Thrust	thrust	thrust
Tread	trod	trodden
Wax	waxed	waxen R.
Wear	wore	worn
Weave	wove	woven
Weep	wept	wept
Win	won	won
Wind	wound	wound
Work	wrought	wrought, worked
Wring	wrung	wrung
Write	wrote	written

The verbs which are conjugated regularly, as well as irregularly, are marked with an R. Those preterites and participles, which are first mentioned in the list, seem to be the most eligible.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Defective Verbs are those which are used only in some of their moods and tenses : as, *am, was, been ; can, could ; may, might ; shall should ; will, would ; &c.*

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

Pronoun, Verb, Noun, &c.—continued.

He will have determined

We shall have agreed.

Let me depart

Do you instruct him

Prepare your lessons

Promoting others' welfare, they

advanced their own inter-

est

He lives respected

Having resigned his Office he

retired	This uncouth figure startled him.
They are discouraged	I have searched, I have found it
He was condemned	They searched those rooms; he was gone
We have been rewarded	The book is his; it was mine
She had been admired	These are yours, those are ours
Virtue will be rewarded	Our hearts are deceitful
The person will have been executed when the pardon arrives	Your conduct met their approbation
Let him be animated	None met who could avoid it
Be you entreated	His esteem is my honor
Let them be prepared	Her work does her credit
It can be enlarged	Each must answer the question.
You may be discovered	Every heart knows its own sorrows
He might be convinced	Which was his choice?
It would be caressed	It was neither
I may have been deceived	Her's is finished, thine is to do
To live well is honorable	This is what I feared
To have conquered himself was his highest praise	That is the thing which I desired
They might have been honored	Who can preserve himself?
To be trusted, we must be virtuous	Whose books are these?
To have been admired availed him little	Whom have we served?
Ridiculed, persecuted, despised, he maintained his principles	Some are negligent others industrious
Being reviled, we bless	One may deceive one's self
Having been deserted, he became discouraged	All have a talent to improve
The sight being new he started	Can any dispute it?
led	Such is our condition

6. ADVERB.

An *Adverb* is a part of speech joined to a verb, an adjective, and sometimes to another adverb, to express some quality or circumstance respecting it: as, "He reads *well*;" "A *truly* good man;" "He writes *very correctly*."

An adverb may be generally known, by its answering to the question, *How? How much? When? or Where?* as in the phrase, "He reads *correctly*," the answer to the question, *How does he read*, is, *correctly*.

Some adverbs are compared thus; "Soon, sooner, soonest; often, oftener, oftenest." Those ending in *ly*, are compared by *more* and *most*, as, "Wisely, more wisely, most wisely."

The following are a few of the Adverbs.

Once	lastly	presently	quickly	not
now	before	often	perhaps	how
here	lately	much	indeed	more

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

Adverb, &c.

I have seen him once, per- He is much more promising
haps twice now than formerly
Thirdly, and lastly, I shall con- We are wisely and happily
clude directed
The task is already perform- He has certainly been dili-
ed gent, and he will probably
We could not serve him then, succeed
but we will hereafter How sweetly the birds sing
This plant is found here and Why art thou so heedless?
elsewhere He is little attentive, nay ab-
Only to-day is properly ours solutely stupid
They travelled through France, When will they arrive?
in haste towards Italy Where shall we stop?
From virtue to vice, the pro- Mentally and bodily, we are
gress is gradual curiously and wonderfully
We often resolve, but seldom formed
perform

7. PREPOSITION.

Prepositions serve to connect words with one another and to show the relation be

tween them. They are for the most part set before nouns and pronouns; as, "He went *from* London to York;" "She is *above* disguise;" "They are supported *by* industry."

The following is a list of the principal prepositions :

Of	into	above	at	off
to	within	below	near	on or upon
for	without	between	up	among
by	over	beneath	down	after
with	under	from	before	about
in	through	beyond	behind	again

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

Preposition, &c.

We in vain look for a path *ers* against him
 between virtue and vice By this imprudence, he was
 He lives within his income plunged into new difficul-
 The house was sold at a great ties
 price, and above its value. Without the aid of charity,
 She came down stairs slowly, he supported himself with
 but went briskly up again credit
 By diligence and frugality we Of his talents much might be
 arrive at competency said; concerning his integ-
 We are often below our wish- rity, nothing
 es, and above our deserts On all occasions, she behaved
 Some things make for him oth- with propriety.

8. CONJUNCTION.

A conjunction is a part of speech that is chiefly used to connect sentences; so as, out of two or more sentences, to make but one. It sometimes connects only words.

Conjunctions are principally divided into, two sorts, the *copulative* and *disjunctive*.

E

The Conjunction *Copulative* serves to connect or continue a sentence, by expressing an addition, a supposition, a cause, &c. as, "He *and* his brother reside in London;" "I will go, *if* he will accompany me;" "You are happy *because* you are good."

The Conjunction *Disjunctive* serves, not only to connect and continue the sentence, but also to express opposition of meaning in different degrees; as, "Though he was frequently reproved, *yet*, he did not reform;" "They came with her, *but* went away without her."

The following is a list of the principal conjunctions:

Copulative. And, that, both, for, therefore, if, then, since, because; wherefore.

Disjunctive. But, than, though, either, or, as, unless, neither, nor, lest, yet, notwithstanding.

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

Conjunction, &c.

We ought to be thankful, *for* we would be healthy
 we have received much *If* he were encouraged, *he*
 Though he is often advised *would* amend
 yet he does not reform *Though* he condemn me, *I*
 Reproof either softens or har- *will* respect him
 dens its object *Their* talents are more bril-
 His father and mother and *liant* than useful
 uncle, reside at Rome *Notwithstanding* his poverty,
 We must be temperate *if* we he is a wise and worthy

person	be admonished
If our desires are moderate,	He can acquire no virtue un-
our wants will be few	less he make some sacrific-
Neither prosperity, nor adver-	ces
sity, has improved him	Let him that standeth, take
He is old as his classmate,	heed lest he fall
but not so learned	If thou wert his superior,
Charles is esteemed, because	thou shouldst not have
he is both discreet and be-	boasted
nevolent	He will be detected, though
We will stay till he arrives	he deny the fact.
He retires to rest soon, that	If he has promised, he should
he may rise early	act accordingly
She will transgress, unless she	

9. INTERJECTION.

Interjections are words thrown in between the parts of a sentence, to express the passion or emotions of the speaker; as, "O! I have alienated my friend;" "Alas! I fear for life;" "O virtue! how amiable thou art!"

The following are some of the Interjections: O! pish! heigh! lo! behold! ah! tush! fie! hush! hail!

EXERCISES IN PARSING.

Interjection, &c.

O, peace! how desirable art	lark sings!
thou	Ah! the delusions of hope
I have been often occupied,	Hail, simplicity! source of
alas! with trifles	genuine joy
Strange! that we should be	Behold! how pleasant it is
so infatuated	for brethren to dwell togeth-
O! the humiliations to which	er in unity
vice reduces us	Welcome again! my long
Hark! how sweetly the wood-	lost friend

For further Exercises in Parsing, See *Appendix*.

OF DERIVATION.

Words are derived from one another in various ways, viz.

1. Substantives are derived from verbs : as from "to love," comes "lover."

2. Verbs are derived from substantives, adjectives, and sometimes from adverbs : as, from "salt," comes "to salt," from "warm," comes "to warm," from "forward," comes "to forward."

3. Adjectives are derived from substantives : as from "health," comes "healthy."

4. Substantives are derived from adjectives : as, from "white," comes "whiteness."

5. Adverbs are derived from adjectives : as from "base," comes "basely."

III. SYNTAX.

The third part of Grammar is SYNTAX, which treats of the agreement and construction of words in a sentence.

A *Sentence* is an assemblage of words, forming a complete sense.

Sentences are of two kinds, SIMPLE and COMPOUND.

A *Simple* sentence has in it but one subject, and one finite verb ; as, "Life is short."

A *Compound* sentence consists of two or more simple sentences, joined together by one or more connective words ; as, "Life is short, and art is long."

A *Phrase* is two or more words rightly put together, making sometimes part of a sentence, and sometimes a whole sentence.

The principal parts of a simple sentence are, the subject, the attribute, and the object.

The *subject* is the thing chiefly spoken of ; the *attribute* is the thing or action affirmed, or denied of it ; and the *object* is the thing affected by such action.

The nominative denotes the subject, and usually goes before the verb or attribute ; and the word or phrase, denoting the object, follows the verb : as "a wise man governs his passions." Here, a *wise man* is the subject ; *governs*, the attribute, or thing affirmed ; and *his passions*, the object.

Syntax principally consists of two parts, Concord and Government.

Concord is the *agreement* which one word has with another, in gender, number, case, or person.

Government is that power which one part of speech has over, another, in directing its mood, tense, or case.

RULE I.

A verb must agree with its nominative case, in number and person : as, "I learn ;" "Thou art improved ;" "The birds sing."

RULE II.

Two or more nouns, &c. in the singular number, joined together by one or more copulative conjunctions, have verbs, nouns, and pronouns agreeing with them in the plural number : as, "Socrates and Plato *were* wise ; *they* were the most eminent philosophers of Greece ;" "The sun that rolls over our heads, the food that we receive, the rest that we enjoy, daily *admonish* us of a superior and superintending power."

RULE III.*

The conjunction disjunctive has an effect contrary to that of the conjunction copulative ; for, as the verb, noun, or pronoun is

* We would recommend in room of Rules II and III, the following, as being more simple, and more clearly expressed. They are from Mr. Lennie's Grammar, 7th Edit. printed in London.

For RULE II. Two or more singular nouns coupled with *and*, require a verb and pronoun in the plural number ; as, James *and* John *are* good boys, for *they* are busy.

RULE III. Two or more singular nouns separated by *or* or *nor*, require a verb and pronoun in the singular ; as, James *or* John *is* first.

referred to, the preceding terms taken separately, it must be in the singular number : as, "Ignorance or negligence *has* caused this mistake ;" "John, James or Joseph *intends* to accompany me." "There *is*, in many minds, neither knowledge nor understanding."

RULE IV.

A noun of multitude, or signifying many, may have a verb or pronoun agreeing with it, either of the singular or plural number ; yet not without regard to the import of the word, as conveying unity or plurality of idea ; as, "The meeting *was* large ;" "The Parliament *is* dissolved ;" "The nation *is* powerful ;" "My people *do* not consider : *they* have not known me ;" "The multitude *eagerly pursue* pleasure, as *their* chief good ;" "The council *were* divided in *their* sentiments."

RULE V.

Pronouns must always agree with their antecedents, and the nouns for which they stand, in gender and number : as, "This is the friend *whom* I love ;" "That is the vice *which* I hate." "The king and the queen had put on *their* robes." "The moon appears, and *she* shines, but the light is not *her* own."

The relative is of the same person as the antecedent, and the verb agrees with it accordingly : as “*Thou who lovest wisdom,*” “*I who speak from experience.*”

RULE VI.

The relative is the nominative case to the verb, when no nominative comes between it and the verb : as, “*The master who taught us ;*” “*The trees which are planted.*”

When a nominative comes between the relative and the verb, the relative is governed by some word in its own member of the sentence ; as, “*He who preserves me, to whom I owe my being, whose I am, and whom I serve, is eternal.*”

RULE VII.

When the relative is preceded by two nominatives of different persons, the relative and verb may agree in person with either, according to the sense ; as, “*I am the man who command you,*” or, “*I am the man who commands you.*”

RULE VIII.

Every adjective, and every adjective pronoun, belongs to a substantive, expressed or understood : as, “*He is a good as well as a wise man ;*” “*Few are happy ;*” that is “*persons ;*” “*This is a pleasant walk ;*” that is, “*This walk is,*” &c.

Adjective pronouns must agree, in number, with their substantives : as " This book, these books ; that sort, those sorts ; another road, other roads."

RULE IX.

The article *a* or *an* agrees with nouns in the singular number only, individually or collectively : as " A Christian, an Infidel, a score, a thousand."

The definite article *the* may agree with nouns in the singular or plural number ; as, " the garden, the houses, the stars."

The articles are often properly omitted ; when used, they should be justly applied, according to their distinct nature ; as " Gold is corrupting ; The sea is green ; A lion is bold." *

RULE X.

One substantive governs another signifying a different thing, in the possessive or genitive case : as, " My father's house ;" " Man's happiness ;" " Virtue's reward."

RULE XI.

Active verbs govern the objective case : as, " Truth ennobles *her* ;" " She comforts *me* ;" " They support *us* ;" " Virtue rewards *her followers*."

RULE XII.

One verb governs another that follows it, or depends upon it, in the infinitive mood :

as, "*Cease to do evil; learn to do well;*" "*We should be prepared to render an account of our actions.*"

The preposition *to*, though generally used before the latter verb, is sometimes properly omitted; as "*I heard him say it;*" instead of, "*to say it.*"

RULE XIII.

In the use of words and phrases which, in point of time, relate to each other, a due regard to that relation should be observed. Instead of saying, "*The Lord hath given, and the Lord hath taken away;*" we should say; "*The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away;*" Instead of "*I remember the family more than twenty years;*" it should be, "*I have remembered the family more than twenty years.*"

RULE XIV.

Participles have the same government as the verbs from which they are derived: as, "*I am weary with hearing him;*" "*She is instructing us;*" "*The tutor is admonishing Charles.*"

RULE XV.

Adverbs, though they have no government of case, tense, &c. require an appropriate situation in the sentence, viz. for the most part before adjectives, after verbs active or neuter, and frequently between the

auxiliary and the verb: as, "He made a *very sensible* discourse; he *spoke unaffectedly* and *forcibly*; and *was attentively* heard by the whole assembly."

RULE XVI.

Two negatives, in English, destroy one another, or are equivalent to an affirmative; as, "*Nor* did they *not* perceive him;" that is, "they did perceive him." "His language, though inelegant, is *not ungrammatical*;" that is, "it is grammatical."

RULE XVII.

Prepositions govern the objective case; as, "I have heard a good character *of her*;" "*From him* that is needy turn not away;" "A word to the wise is sufficient *for them*;" "We may be good and happy *without riches*."

RULE XVIII.

Conjunctions connect the same moods and tenses of verbs, and cases of nouns and pronouns: as, "Candour is *to be approved and practised*;" "If thou sincerely *desire and earnestly pursue* virtue, she *will assuredly be found* by thee *and prove* a rich reward;" "The master taught *her and me* to write;" "*He and she* were school fellows."

RULE XIX.

Some conjunctions require the indicative, some the subjunctive mood, after them. It

is a general rule, that when something contingent or doubtful is implied, the subjunctive ought to be used : as, "*If I were to write, he would not regard it ;*" "*he will not be pardoned, unless he repent.*"

Conjunctions that are of a positive and absolute nature, require the indicative mood. "*As virtue advances, so vice recedes ;*" "*He is healthy, because he is temperate.*"

RULE XX.

When the qualities of different things are compared, the latter noun or pronoun is not governed by the conjunction *than* or *as*, but agrees with the verb, or is governed by the verb or the preposition, expressed or understood ; as, "*Thou art wiser than I ;*" that is, "*than I am.*" "*They loved him more than me ;*" i. e. "*more than they loved me ;*" "*The sentiment is well expressed by Plato, but much better by Solomon than him ;*" that is, "*than by him.*"

RULE XXI.

To avoid disagreeable repetitions and to express our ideas in a few words, an ellipsis, or omission of some words, is frequently admitted. Instead of saying, "*He was a learned man, he was a wise man, and he was a good man ;*" we use the ellipsis and say, "*he was a learned, wise and good man.*"

When the omission of words would obscure the sentence, weaken its force, or be attended with an impropriety, they must be expressed. In the sentence, "We are apt to love who love us," the word *them* should be supplied. "A beautiful field and trees," is not proper language. It should be, "Beautiful fields and trees," or "A beautiful field and fine trees."

RULE XXII.

All the parts of a sentence should correspond to each other: a regular and dependant construction throughout should be carefully preserved. The following sentence is therefore inaccurate: "He was more beloved, but not so much admired, as Cinthio." *More* requires *than* after it, which is nowhere found in the sentence. It should be, "He was more beloved than Cinthio, but not so much admired."



IV. PROSODY.

PROSODY consists of two parts: the former teaches the true pronunciation of words, comprising ACCENT, QUANTITY, EMPHASIS, PAUSE, and TONE, and the latter the laws of VERSIFICATION.

ACCENT.

Accent is the laying of a peculiar stress of the voice on a certain letter or syllable in a word, that it may be better heard than the rest or distinguished from them : as in the word *presúme*, the stress of the voice must be on the letter *u*, and second syllable, *súme* which take the accent.

QUANTITY.

The quantity of a syllable, is that time which is occupied in pronouncing it. It is considered as long or short.

A vowel or syllable is long, when the accent is on the vowel ; which occasions it to be slowly joined in pronunciation, with the following letters : as, “ Fáll, bále, móöd, hōūse, fēature.”

A syllable is short, when the accent is on the consonant which occasions the vowel to be quickly joined to the succeeding letter : as, ánt, bönnět, hüngër.”

A long syllable requires double the time of a short one in pronouncing it : thus, “ mâte” and “ nōte” should be pronounced as slowly again as “ măt” and “ nôt.”

EMPHASIS.

By emphasis is meant a stronger and fuller sound of voice, by which we distinguish some word or words on which we design to lay particular stress, and to show how they affect the rest of the sentence. Sometimes

the emphatic words must be distinguished by a particular tone of voice, as well as by a greater stress.

PAUSES.

Pauses or rests, in speaking or reading, are a total cessation of the voice, during a perceptible, and, in many cases, a measurable space of time.

TONES.

Tones are different both from emphasis and pauses; consisting of the modulation of the voice, the notes or variations of sound which we employ, in the expression of our sentiments.

VERSIFICATION.

Versification is the arrangement of a certain number and variety of syllables, according to certain laws.

Rhyme is the correspondence of the last sound of one verse, to the last sound or syllable of another.



PUNCTUATION

Is the art of dividing a written composition into sentences, or parts of sentences, by points or stops, for the purpose of marking the different pauses, which the sense and an accurate pronunciation require.

The Comma represents the shortest pause ; the Semicolon, a pause double that of the comma ; the Colon, double that of the semicolon ; and the Period, double that of the colon.

The points are marked in the following manner :

The Comma ,	The Colon :
The Semicolon ;	The Period .

COMMA.

The comma usually separates those parts of a sentence, which, though very closely connected in sense, require a pause between them : as, " I remember, with gratitude, his love and services." " Charles is beloved, esteemed, and respected."

SEMICOLON.

The Semicolon is used for dividing a compound sentence into two or more parts, not so closely connected as those which are separated by a comma, nor yet so little dependant on each other, as those which are distinguished by a colon : as, " Straws swim on the surface ; but pearls lie at the bottom."

COLON.

The Colon is used to divide a sentence into two or more parts, less connected than those which are separated by a semicolon ; but not so independent as separate, distinct sentences : as, " Do not flatter yourselves

with the hope of perfect happiness : there is no such thing in the world."

PERIOD.

When a sentence is complete and independent, and not connected in construction with the following sentence, it is marked with a period : as, "Fear God. Honour the King. Have charity towards all men."

Besides the points which mark the pauses in discourse, there are others that denote a different modulation of voice, in correspondence to the sense. These are,

The Interrogative point, ?

The Exclamation point, !

The parenthesis, ()

as, "Are you sincere?"

"How excellent is a grateful heart !"

"Know then this truth (enough for man to know),

"Virtue alone is happiness below."

The following characters are also frequently used in composition.

An Apostrophe, marked thus ' : as, "tho', judg'd."

A Caret, marked thus, ^{am} ^ : as "I diligent."

A Hyphen, which is thus marked - : as "Lap-dog, to-morrow."

The Acute Accent, marked thus ' : as, "Fan'cy," The Grave Accent, thus ` : as "Fa'vour.

The proper mark to distinguish a long syllable is this ¯ : as, "Rōsy:" and a short one this ˘ : "Fōlly." The last is called a Breve.

A Diæresis, thus marked " , shows that two vowels form separate syllables ; as, Creātor."

A Section is thus marked §.

A Paragraph, thus ¶.

A Quotation has two inverted commas at the beginning, and two direct ones at the end of a phrase or passage : as,

"The proper study of mankind is man."

Crotchets or Brackets serve to inclose a particular word or sentence. They are marked thus \square .

An Index or Hand ☞ points out a remarkable passage.

A Brace $\left\{ \right.$ unites three poetical lines ;

or connects a number of words, in prose, with one common term.

An Asterisk or little star * directs the reader to some note in the margin.

An Ellipsis is thus marked — : as, "K——g," for King.

An Obelisk, which is marked thus †, and Parallels thus ||, together with the letters of the alphabet and figures, are used as references to the margin.

CAPITALS.

The following words should begin with capitals.

1st, The first word of every book, chapter, letter, paragraph, &c.

2d, The first word after a period, and frequently after the notes of interrogation and exclamation.

3d, The names of the Deity : as, God, Jehovah, the Supreme Being, &c.

4th, Proper names of persons, places, ships, &c.

5th, Adjectives derived from the proper names of places : as, Grecian, Roman, English, &c.

6th, The first word of an example, and of a quotation in a direct form : as, "Always remember this ancient maxim ; ' Know thyself.' "

7th, The first word of every line of poetry.

8th, The pronoun *I*, and the interjection *O*!

9th, Words of particular importance, as, the Reformation, the Restoration, the Revolution.

APPENDIX;

CONTAINING EXERCISES

IN ORTHOGRAPHY, IN PARSING, IN SYNTAX, AND IN
PUNCTUATION.



EXERCISES IN PARSING.

CHAP. I.

EXERCISES IN PARSING AS IT RESPECTS ETY- MOLOGY ALONE.

SECT. I.

Etymological Parsing Table.

WHAT part of speech?

1. *An Article.* What kind? Why?
2. *A Substantive.* Common or proper? What Gender? Number? Case? Why?
3. *An Adjective.* What degree of comparison? To what does it belong? Why an adjective?
4. *A Pronoun.* What kind? Person? Gender? Number? Case? Why?
5. *A Verb.* What kind? Mood? Tense? Number? Person? Why? If a participle, Why? Active or passive?
6. *An Adverb.* Why is it an adverb?

7. *A Preposition.* Why a preposition?
 8. *A Conjunction.* Why?
 9. *An Interjection.* Why?

SECT. II.

Specimen of Etymological Parsing.

Hope animates us.

Hope is a common substantive of the third person, in the singular number, and the nominative case. (*Decline the substantive.*) *Animates* is a regular verb active, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular. (*Repeat the present tense, the imperfect tense, and the perfect participle; and sometimes conjugate the verb entirely.*) *Us* is a personal pronoun, first person plural, and in the objective case. (*Decline the pronoun.*)

A peaceful mind is virtue's reward.

A is the indefinite article. *Peaceful* is an adjective. (*Repeat the degrees of comparison.*) *Mind* is a common substantive, of the third person, in the singular number, and the nominative case. (*Decline the substantive.*) *Is* is an irregular verb neuter, indicative mood, present tense, and the third person singular. (*Repeat the present tense, the imperfect tense, and the participle; and occasionally conjugate the verb entirely.*) *Virtue's* is a common substantive of the third person, in the singular number, and the possessive case. (*Decline the substantive.*) *Reward* is a common substantive, of the third

person, in the singular number, and the nominative case.

SECT. III. [VII.]

A few instances of the same words constituting several of the parts of speech.

Calm was the day, and	damp over our
the scene delightful	sprightliest hours
We may expect a calm	Soft bodies damp the
after a storm	sound much more
To prevent passion, is	than hard ones
easier than to calm it	Though she is rich
Better is a little with	and fair, yet she is
content, than a great	not amiable
deal with anxiety	They are yet young,
The gay and dissolute	and must suspend
think little of the	their judgment yet
miseries, which are	awhile
stealing softly after	Many persons are bet-
them.	ter than we suppose
A little attention will	them to be
rectify some errors	The few and the many
Though he is out of	have their prepos-
danger, he is still	sessions
afraid	Few days pass without
He laboured to still	some clouds
the tumult	Much money is cor-
Still waters are com-	rupting
monly deepest	Think much, and speak
Damp air is unwhole-	little
some	He has seen much of
Guilt often casts a	the world, and been

much caressed	We are too apt to like
His years are more	pernicious company
than hers; but he has	He may go or stay as
not more knowledge	he likes
The more we are bles-	They strive to learn
sed, the more grate-	He goes to and fro
ful we should be	To his wisdom we owe
The desire of getting	our privilege
more is rarely satis-	The proportion is ten
fied	to one
He has equal knowl-	He served them with
edge but inferior	his utmost ability
judgment	When we do our ut-
She is his inferior in	most, no more is re-
sense; but his equal	quired
in prudence	I will submit, for sub-
We must make a like	mission brings peace
space between the	It is for our health to
line	be temperate
Both of them deserve	O! for better times
praise	I have a regard for him
Every being loves its	He is esteemed, both
like	on his own account,
Behave yourselves like	and on that of his
men	parents

SECT. IV. [VIII.]

Nouns, Adjectives and Verbs, to be declined, compared, and conjugated.

WRITE in the nominative case plural, the following nouns: apple, plum, orange, bush, tree, plant, convenience, disorder, novice, beginning, defeat, protuberance.

Write the following substantives, in the nominative case plural : cry, fly, cherry, fancy, glory, duty, boy, folly, play, lily, toy, conveniency.

Write the following nouns in the possessive case singular : boy, girl, man, woman, lake, sea, church, lass, beauty, sister, bee.

Write the following in the nominative case plural : loaf, sheaf, self, muff, knife, stuff, wife, staff, wolf, half, calf, shelf, life.

Write the following in the genitive case plural : brother, child, man, woman, foot, tooth, ox, mouse, goose, penny.

Write the following nouns in the nominative and possessive cases plural : wife, chief, die, staff, city, river, proof, archer, master, crutch, tooth, mouth, baker, distaff.

Write the possessive singular and plural of the pronouns, I, thou, he, she, it, who, and other.

Write the objective cases, singular and plural of the pronouns, I, thou, he, she, it and who.

Compare the following adjectives : fair, grave, bright, long, short, tall, while, deep, strong, poor, rich, great.

Compare the following adjectives : amiable, moderate, disinterested, favourable, grateful, studious, attentive, negligent, industrious, perplexing.

Write the following adjectives in the comparative degree : near, far, little, low, good, indifferent, bad, worthy, convenient.

Write the following adjectives in the super-

lative degree : feeble, bold, good, ardent, cold, bad, base, little, strong, late, near, content.

Conjugate the following verbs in the indicative mood, present tense : beat, gain, read, eat, walk, desire, interpose.

Conjugate the following verbs in the potential mood, imperfect tense : fear, hope, dream, fly, consent, improve, controvert.

Conjugate the following verbs in the subjunctive mood, perfect tense : drive, prepare, starve, omit, indulge, demonstrate.

Conjugate the following verbs in the imperative mood : believe, depart, invent, give, abolish, contrive.

Write the following verbs in the infinitive mood, present and perfect tenses : grow, decrease, live, prosper, separate, incommode.

Write the present, perfect and compound participles of the following verbs : confess, disturb, please, know, begin, sit, set, eat, lie.

Conjugate the following verbs, in the indicative mood, present and perfect tenses of the passive voice : honor, ~~abase~~, amuse, slight, enlighten, displease, envelope, bereave.

Conjugate the following verbs, in the indicative mood, pluperfect and first future tenses : fly, contrive, know, devise, choose, come, see, go, eat, grow, bring, forsake.

Write the following verbs in the present and imperfect tenses of the potential and subjunctive mood : know, shake, heat, keep, give, blow, bestow, beseech.

Write the following verbs in the indicative mood, imperfect, and second future tenses, of the passive voice: slay, drew, crown, throw, defeat, grind, hear, divert.

Write the following verbs in the second and third persons singular of all the tenses in the indicative and subjunctive moods: approve, condemn, mourn, freeze, know, arise, drive, blow, investigate.

• Form the following verbs in the infinitive and imperative moods, with their participles, all in the passive voice: embrace, draw, defeat, smite.

SECT. IX.

Promiscuous Exercises in Etymological Parsing.

In your whole behavior, be humble and obliging.

Virtue is the universal charm.

True politeness has its seat in the heart.

We should endeavor to please, rather than to shine and dazzle.

Opportunities occur daily for strengthening in ourselves the habits of virtue.

Compassion prompts us to relieve the wants of others.

A good mind is unwilling to give pain to either man or beast.

Peevishness and passion often produce, from trifles, the most serious mischiefs.

Discontent often nourishes passions, equally malignant in the cottage and in the palace.

Of what small moment to our real happiness are many of those injuries which draw forth our resentment !

In the moments of eager contention, every thing is magnified and distorted in its appearance.

Multitudes, in the most obscure stations, are not less eager in their petty broils, nor less tormented by their passions, than if princely honors were the prize for which they contended.

The smooth stream, the serene atmosphere, the mild zephyr, are the proper emblems of a gentle temper, and a peaceful life. Among the sons of strife, all is loud and tempestuous.

CHAP. II.

EXERCISES IN PARSING, AS IT RESPECTS BOTH ETY- MOLOGY AND SYNTAX.

SECT. I.

Syntactical Parsing Table.

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| <i>Article.</i> | Why is it the definite article ?
Why the indefinite ?
Why omitted ? Why repeated ? |
| <i>Substantive.</i> | Why is it in the possessive case ?
Why in the objective case ?
Why in apposition ?
Why is the apostrophic s omitted ? |
| <i>Adjective.</i> | What is its substantive ?
Why in the singular, why in the plural number. |

Why in the comparative degree,
&c.?

Why placed after its substantive?

Why omitted? Why repeated?

Pronoun.

What is its antecedent?

Why is it in the singular, why in
the plural number?

Why of the masculine, why of the
feminine, why of the neuter
gender?

Why of the first, of the second, or
of the third person?

Why is it the nominative case?

Why the possessive? Why the ob-
jective?

Why omitted? Why repeated?

Verb.

What is its nominative case?

What case does it govern?

Why is it in the singular? Why in
the plural number?

Why in the first person, &c.?

Why is it in the infinitive mood?

Why in the subjunctive, &c.?

Why in this particular tense?

What relation has it to another
verb in point of time?

Why do participles sometimes gov-
ern the objective?

Why is the verb omitted? Why re-
peated?

Adverb.

What is its proper situation?

Why is the double negative used?

Why rejected?

Preposition. What case does it govern?

Which is the word governed?

Why this preposition?

Why omitted? Why repeated?

Conjunction. What moods, tenses, or cases, does it connect? And why? What mood does it require? Why omitted? Why repeated?

Interjection. Why does the nominative case follow it? Why the objective? Why omitted? Why repeated?

SECT. II.

Specimen of Syntactical Parsing.

Vice degrades us.

Vice is a common substantive, of the third person, in the singular number, and the nominative case. *Degrades* is a regular verb active, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular, agreeing with its nominative "*vice*," according to RULE I. which says; [here repeat the rule.] *Us* is a personal pronoun, first person plural, in the objective case, and governed by the active verb "*degrades*," agreeable to RULE XI. which says, &c.

He who lives virtuously prepares for all events.

He is a personal pronoun, of the third person, singular number, and masculine gender.

Who is a relative pronoun, which has for its antecedent "*he*," with which it agrees in gen-

der and number, according to RULE V. *Lives* is a regular verb neuter, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular, agreeing with its nominative "who," according to RULE VI. which says, &c. *Virtu* is an adverb. of quality. *Prepares*, a regular verb neuter, indicative mood, present tense, third person singular, agreeing with its nominative, "he." *For* is a preposition. *Events* is an adjective pronoun, of the indefinite kind, plural number, and belongs to its substantive "events," with which it agrees, according to RULE VIII. which says, &c. *Events* is a common substantive of the third person, plural number, and the objective case, governed by the preposition "for," according to RULE XVII. which says, &c.

If folly entice thee, reject its allurements.

If is a copulative conjunction. *Folly* is a common substantive of the third person, singular number, and the nominative. *Entice* is a regular verb active, subjunctive mood, present tense, third person singular, governed by the conjunction "if," according to RULE XIX. which says, &c. *Thee* is a personal pronoun, of the second person singular, in the objective case, governed by the verb "entice," agreeably to RULE XI. which says, &c. *Reject* is a regular active verb, imperative mood, second person singular, agreeing with its nominative case, "thou," implied. *Its* is a personal pronoun, third person singular number, and of the neuter gender.

agree with its substantive "folly," according to RULE V. which says, &c. It is in the possessive case, governed by the noun "allurements," agreeably to RULE X. which says, &c. *Allurements* is a common substantive of the third person, in the plural number, and the objective case, governed by the verb 'reject,' according to RULE XI. which says, &c.

SEC. III.

*Exercises on the first, second, third, and fourth Rules of Syntax.**

1. The contented mind spreads ease and cheerfulness around it.

The school of experience teaches many useful lessons.

In the path of life are many thorns, as well as flowers.

Thou shouldst do justice to all men, even to enemies.

2. Vanity and presumption ruin many a promising youth.

Food, clothing, and credit, are the rewards of industry.

He and William live together in great harmony.

3. No age, nor condition, is exempt from trouble.

* In parsing these Exercises, the pupil should repeat the respective rule of syntax and show that it applies to the sentence which he is parsing.

Wealth, or virtue, or any valuable acquisition, is not attainable by idle wishes.

4. The American nation is great and generous.

The company is assembled. It is composed of persons possessing very different sentiments.

A herd of cattle peacefully grazing, affords a pleasing sight.

SECT. IV.

Exercises on the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth Rules of Syntax.

5. The man who is faithfully attached to religion, may be relied on with confidence.

The vices which we should especially avoid, are those which most easily beset us.

6. They who are born in high stations, are not always happy.

Our parents and teachers are the persons whom we ought, in a particular manner, to respect.

If our friend is in trouble, we, whom he knows and loves, may console him.

7. Thou art the man who has improved his privileges, and who will reap the reward.

I am the person, who owns a fault committed, and who disdains to conceal it by falsehood.

8. That sort of pleasure weakens and debases the mind.

Even in these times, there are many per-

sons, who from disinterested motives, are solicitous to promote the happiness of others.

SECT. V.

Exercises on the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth Rules of Syntax.

9. The restless, discontented person, is not a good friend, a good neighbor, or a good subject.

The young, the healthy, and the prosperous, should not presume on their advantages.

10. The scholar's diligence will secure the tutor's approbation.

The good parent's greatest joy, is to see his children wise and virtuous.

11. Wisdom and virtue ennoble us. Vice and folly debase us.

Whom can we so justly love, as them who have endeavored to make us wise and happy?

12. When a person has nothing to do, he is almost always tempted to do wrong.

We need not urge Charles to do good: he loves to do it.

We dare not leave our studies without permission.

SECT. VI.

Exercises on the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Rules of Syntax.

13. The business is, at last, completed; but long ago, I intended to do it.

I expected to see the king, before he left Windsor.

The misfortune did happen: but we early hoped and endeavored to prevent it.

To have been censured by so judicious a friend, would have greatly discouraged me.

14. Having early disgraced himself, he became mean and dispirited.

Knowing him to be my superior, I cheerfully submitted.

15. We should always prepare for the worst, and hope for the best.

A young man, so learned and virtuous, promises to be a very useful member of society.

When our virtuous friends die, they are not lost forever; they are only gone before us to a happier world.

16. Neither threatenings, nor any promises, could make him violate the truth.

Charles is not insincere; and therefore we may trust him.

17. From whom was that information received?

To whom do that house, and those fine gardens, belong?

SECT. VII.

Exercises on the eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first, and twenty-second Rules of Syntax.

18. He and I commenced our studies at the same time.

If we contend about trifles, and violently maintain our opinion, we shall gain but few friends.

19. Though James and myself are rivals, we do not cease to be friends.

If Charles acquires knowledge, good manners, and virtue, he will secure esteem.

William is respected, because he is upright and obliging.

20. These persons are abundantly more oppressed than we are.

Though I am not so good a scholar as he is, I am, perhaps, not less attentive than he to study.

21. Charles was a man of knowledge, learning, politeness, and religion.

In our travels we saw much to approve, and much to condemn.

22. The book is improved by many useful corrections, alterations, and additions.

She is more talkative and lively than her brother, but not so well informed, nor so uniformly cheerful.

SECT. VIII.

Promiscuous Exercises in Syntactical Parsing.

PROSE.

DISSIMULATION in youth, is the forerunner of perfidy in old age. Its first appearance is the fatal omen of growing depravity, and future shame.

If we possess not the power of self-government, we shall be the prey of every loose inclination that chances to arise. Pampered by continual indulgence, all our passions will become mutinous and headstrong. Desire, not reason, will be the ruling principle of our conduct.

Absurdly we spend our time in contending about the trifles of a day, while we ought to be preparing for a higher existence.

How little do they know of the true happiness of life, who are strangers to that intercourse of good offices and kind affections, which, by a pleasing charm, attaches men to one another, and circulates rational enjoyment from heart to heart.

If we view ourselves, with all our imperfections and failings, in a just light, we shall rather be surprised at our enjoying so many good things, than discontented, because there are any which we want.

True cheerfulness makes a man happy in himself, and promotes the happiness of all around him. It is the clear and calm sunshine

of a mind illuminated by piety and virtue.

Whatever views of interest, and prospects of return, mingle with the feelings of affection, sensibility acts an imperfect part, and entitles us to small share of commendation.

Let not your expectations from the years that are to come, rise too high; and your disappointments will be fewer, and more easily supported.

To live long, ought not to be our favorite wish, so much as to live well. By continuing too long on earth, we might only live to witness a greater number of melancholy scenes, and to expose ourselves to a wider compass of human wo.

How many pass away some of the most valuable years of their lives, tost in a whirlpool of what cannot be called pleasure so much as mere giddiness and folly.

Look round you with attentive eye, and weigh characters well, before you connect yourselves too closely with any who court your society.

The true honor of man consists not in the multitude of riches or the elevation of rank; for experience shows that these may be possessed by the worthless as well as by the deserving.

Beauty of form has often betrayed its possessor. The flower is easily blasted. It is short-lived at the best; and trifling at any

rate, in comparison with the higher, and more lasting beauties of the mind.

A contented temper opens a clear sky, and brightens every object around us. It is in the sullen and dark shade of discontent, that noxious passions, like venomous animals, breed and prey upon the heart.

Thousands whom indolence has sunk into contemptible obscurity, might have come forward to usefulness and honor, if idleness had not frustrated the effect of all their powers.

Sloth is like the slowly-flowing, putrid stream, which stagnates in the marsh, breeds venomous animals, and poisonous plants; and infects with pestilential vapours the whole country round it.

Disappointments derange, and overcome vulgar minds. The patient and the wise, by a proper improvement, frequently make them contribute to their high advantage.

Whatever fortune may rob us of, it cannot take away what is most valuable, the peace of a good conscience, and the cheering prospect of a happy conclusion to all the trials of life, in a better world.

Be not overcome by the injuries you meet with, so as to pursue revenge; by the disasters of life, so as to sink into despair; by the evil examples of the world, so as to follow them into sin. Overcome injuries by forgiveness; disasters, by fortitude; evil examples, by firmness of principle.

Sobriety of mind is one of those virtues, which the present condition of human life strongly inculcates. The uncertainty of its enjoyments, checks presumption; the multiplicity of its dangers, demands perpetual caution. Moderation, vigilance, and self-government are duties incumbent on all; but especially on such as are beginning the journey of life.

The charms and comforts of virtue are inexpressible; and can only be justly conceived by those who possess her. The consciousness of Divine approbation and support, and the steady hope of future happiness, communicate a peace and joy, to which all the delights of the world bear no resemblance.

If we knew how much the pleasures of this life deceive and betray their unhappy votaries; and reflected on the disappointments in pursuit, the dissatisfaction in enjoyment, or the uncertainty of possession, which every where attend them; we should cease to be enamoured with these brittle and transient joys: and should wisely fix our hearts on those virtuous attainments, which the world can neither give nor take away.

VERSE.

Order is Heaven's first law ; and this confess,
Some are, and must be, greater than the rest,
More rich, more wise ; but who infers, from hence,
That such are happier, shocks all common sense:

Needful austerities our wills restrain ;
As thorns fence in the tender plant from harm.

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense,
Lie in three words, health, peace and competence.
But health consists with temperance alone ;
And peace, Oh, virtue ! peace is all thy own.

On earth, nought precious is obtain'd
But what is painful too ;
By travel and to travel born,
Our sabbaths are but few.

Who noble ends by noble means obtains,
Or failing smiles in exile or in chains
Like good Aurelius let him reign, or bleed
Like Socrates, that man is great indeed.

Our hearts are fasten'd to this world,
By strong and endless ties ;
But every sorrow cuts a string,
And urges us to rise.

Oft pining griefs in rich brocades are drest,
And diamonds glitter on an anxious breast.

Teach me to feel another's woe,
To hide the fault I see ;
That mercy I to others show,
That mercy show to me.

This day be bread and peace my lot ;
All else beneath the sun
Thou know'st if best bestow'd or not,
And let thy will be done.

Vice is a monster of so frightful mein,
As, to be hated, needs but to be seen :
Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face.
We first endure, then pity, then embrace.

If nothing more than purpose in thy power,
Thy purpose firm, is equal to the deed :
Who does the best his circumstance allows,
Does well, acts nobly ; angels could no more.

In faith and hope the world will disagree,
But all mankind's concern is charity.

To be resign'd when ills betide,
Patient when favors are denied,
And pleased with favors given :
Most surely this is Wisdom's part,
This is that incense of the heart,
Whose fragrance smells to Heav'n.

All fame is foreign, but of true desert ;
Plays round the head, but comes not to the heart.
One self-approving hour whole years outweighs
Of stupid starers, and of loud huzzas :
And more true joy Marcellus exil'd feels,
Than Cæsar with a senate at his heels.

Far from the madding croud's ignoble strife,
Their sober wishes never learn'd to stray ;
Along the cool sequestered vale of life,
They kept the noiseless tenor of their way.

What nothing earthly gives, or can destroy,
The soul's calm sunshine, and the heart felt joy,
Is virtue's prize.

Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,
Whose trembling limbs have borne him to thy door,
Whose days are dwindled to the shortest span ;
Oh ! give relief, and Heaven will bless thy store.

Who lives to nature, rarely can be poor ;
Who lives to fancy, never can be rich.

When young, life's journey I began,
The glitt'ring prospect charm'd my eyes :
I saw along th' extended plain,
Joy after joy successive rise.
But soon I found 'twas all a dream,
And learn'd the fond pursuit to shun,
Where few can reach their purpos'd aim,
And thousands daily are undone.

'Tis greatly wise to talk with our past hours ;
And ask them what report they bore to Heav'n.

All nature is but art, unknown to thee ;
All chance, direction which thou canst not see ;
All discord, harmony not understood ;
All partial evil, universal good.

Heav'n's choice is safer than our own :
Of ages past inquire :
What the most formidable fate ?
" To have our own desire."

If ceaseless, thus, the fowls of heav'n he feeds,
If o'er the fields such lucid robes he spreads ;

Will he not care for you, ye faithless, say?
Is he unwise? or are ye less than they?

The spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue etherial sky,
And spangled heav'ns; a shining frame,
Their great original proclaim:
The unwearied sun, from day to day,
Does his Creator's power display,
And publishes to ev'ry land,
The work of an Almighty hand.

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon takes up the wond'rous tale,
And, nightly, to the list'ning earth,
Repeats the story of her birth:
Whilst all the stars that round her burn,
And all the planets in their turn,
Confirm the tidings as they roll,
And spread the truth from pole to pole.

What though, in solemn silence, all
Move round the dark terrestrial ball!
What though nor real voice nor sound,
Amid their radiant orbs be found!
In Reason's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice;
For ever singing as they shine,
"The hand that made us is Divine."

EXERCISES IN SYNTAX.

RULE I.

FIFTY pounds of wheat contains forty pounds of flour.

What avails the best sentiments, if persons do not live suitably to them.

Thou should love thy neighbor as sincerely as thou loves thyself.

RULE II.

Idleness and ignorance is the parent of many vices.

Patience and diligence, like faith, removes mountains.

What signifies the counsel and care of preceptors, when youth think they have no need of assistance ?

RULE III.

Man's happiness or misery, are in a great measure, put into his own hands.

Man is not such a machine as a clock or a watch, which move merely as they are moved.

Speaking impatiently to servants, or any thing that betrays inattention or ill-humor, are certainly criminal.

RULE IV.

The British Parliament are composed of Kings, Lords, and Commons.

A great number do not always argue strength.

The council was not unanimous, and separated without coming to any determination.

RULE V.

They which seek wisdom will certainly find her.

I do not think that any person should incur censure, for being tender of their reputation.

Thou who has been a witness of the fact, can give an account of it.

RULE VI.

If he will not hear his best friend, whom shall be sent to admonish him?

The persons whose conscience and virtue support may smile at the caprices of fortune.

From the character of those who you associate with, your own will be estimated.

RULE VII.

Thou art the friend that hast often relieved me, and that has not deserted me now in the time of peculiar need.

I perceive that thou art a pupil who possesses bright parts, but who has cultivated them but little.

RULE VIII.

These kind of indulgences soften and injure the mind.

Instead of improving yourselves, you have been playing this two hours.

Those sort of favors did real injury, under the appearance of kindness.

RULE IX.

The fire, the air, the earth, and the water, are four elements of the philosophers.

We are placed here under a trial of our virtue.

The profligate man is seldom or never found to be the good husband, the good father, or the beneficent neighbor.

RULE X.

Thy ancestors virtue is not thine.

Thy fathers offence will not condemn thee.

A mothers tenderness and a fathers care, are natures gifts for mans advantage.

A mans manners frequently influence his fortune.

RULE XI.

Who have I reason to love so much, as this friend of my youth?

The man who he raised from obscurity, is dead.

He and they we know, but who art thou?

RULE XII.

It is better live on a little, than outlive a great deal.

You ought not walk too hastily.

I have seen some young persons to conduct themselves very discreetly.

RULE XIII.

The next new year's day, I shall be at school three years.

From the little conversation I had with him, he appeared to have been a man of letters.

It would have given me great satisfaction, to relieve him from that distressed situation.

RULE XIV.

Esteeming themselves wise, they became fools.

Suspecting not only ye, but they also, I was studious to avoid all intercourse.

From having exposed himself too freely in different climates, he entirely lost his health.

RULE XV.

He was pleasing not often, because he was vain.

William nobly acted, though he was unsuccessful.

We may happily live, though our possessions be small.

RULE XVI.

Be honest, nor take no shape nor resemblance of disguise.

There cannot be nothing more insignificant than vanity.

The measure is so exceptionable, that we cannot by no means permit it.

RULE XVII.

We are all accountable creatures, each for hisself.

Does that boy know who he speaks to?

Who does he offer such language to?

It was not he that they were so angry with.

RULE XVIII.

My brother and him are tolerable grammarians.

Did he not tell thee his fault, and entreated thee to forgive him?

Professing regard, and to act differently, marks a base mind.

RULE XIX.

Though he urges me yet more earnestly I shall not comply, unless he advances more forcible reasons.

She disapproved the measure, because it were very improper.

Though the fact be extraordinary, it certainly did happen.

RULE XX.

The business was much better executed by his brother than he.

They are much greater gainers than me by this unexpected event.

They know how to write as well as him ; but he is a much better grammarian than them.

RULE XXI.

These counsels were the dictates of virtue, and the dictates of true honour.

We must guard against either too great severity or facility of manners.

Verily, there is a reward for the righteous ! There is a God that judgeth in the earth.

By these happy labors, they who sow and reap will rejoice together.

He is more bold and active, but not so wise and studious as his companion.

Sincerity is as valuable, and even more valuable, than knowledge.

Neither has he nor any other persons, suspected so much dissimulation.

Several alterations and additions have been made to the work.

EXERCISES IN PUNCTUATION.**COMMA.**

The tutor by instruction and discipline lays the foundation of the pupil's future honor.

Self-conceit presumption and obstinacy blast the prospect of many a youth.

Deliberate slowly execute promptly.

To live soberly righteously and piously comprehends the whole of our duty.

The path of piety and virtue pursued with a firm and constant spirit will assuredly lead to happiness.

Continue my dear child to make virtue thy principal study.

Peace of mind being secured we may smile at misfortunes.

He who is a stranger to industry may possess but he cannot enjoy.

Beware of those rash and dangerous connexions which may afterwards load thee with dishonor.

SEMICOLON.

The path of truth is a plain and safe path that of falsehood is a perplexing maze.

Modesty is one of the chief ornaments of youth and has ever been esteemed a presage of rising merit.

Heaven is the region of gentleness and friendship
hell of fierceness and animosity.

COLON.

Often is the smile of gaiety assumed whilst
the heart aches within though folly may laugh
guilt will sting.

There is no mortal truly wise and restless
at the same time wisdom is the repose of minds.

PERIOD.

We ruin the happiness of life when we attempt
to raise it too high a tolerable and comfortable
state is all that we can propose to ourselves
on earth peace and contentment. not
bliss nor transport are the full portion of man
perfect joy is reserved for heaven.

INTERROGATION AND EXCLAMATION.

To lie down on the pillow after a day spent
in temperance in beneficence and in piety how
sweet it is.

We wait till to-morrow to be happy alas
why not to-day shall we be younger are we
sure we shall be healthier will our passions
become feebler and our love of the world less.

RULES OF SYNTAX.

[Several of Murray's Rules of Syntax are too complicated for young learners; and in some cases have little or no bearing on the examples given to illustrate them. They have therefore, been rejected by some teachers, and others have been substituted. The following system of Rules collected from the best grammarians, is offered to such instructors as are not disposed to use Murray's.]

ARTICLE.

RULE 1. The indefinite article *a*, or *an* agrees with nouns in the singular number only. Example. *A* house, *an* officer.

RULE 2. The definite article *the*, agrees with nouns either in the singular or plural number. Ex. *The* earth, *the* men.

NOUN.

RULE 3. Nouns signifying the same thing are put in the same case. Ex. *Portsmouth*, the capital of New-Hampshire.

RULE 4. One noun in the possessive case is governed by another noun. Ex. Moore's Poems.

RULE 5. When a person or thing is addressed, the noun or pronoun is in the nominative case independent. Ex. Look, my lord, it comes.

RULE 6. A noun joined to a participle, and dependent on no other word, is in the nominative case absolute. Ex. The *general* being slain.

RULE 7. Two or more nouns in the singular number joined by a connective conjunction, require a verb, noun, or pronoun in the plural number. Ex. Washington and Franklin *were* eminent men.

RULE 8. Two or more nouns in the singular number connected by a disjunctive conjunction, require a verb, noun, or pronoun, in the singular number. Ex. Neither knowledge, nor wisdom *is* there.

RULE 9. Nouns signifying time, place, distance, direction, value, or dimension, following intransitive verbs, are in the objective case, and governed by a preposition understood. Ex. He rode ten *miles*.

RULE 10. A noun of multitude singular, may have a verb, or pronoun, in the singular or plural number after it. Ex. The *nation* is powerful.

PRONOUN.

RULE 11. The relative pronoun agrees in number, gender, and person, with its antecedent. Ex. They adore God, *who* made them.

RULE 12. If a nominative case come between the relative and the verb, the relative is governed by the verb, or some other word in the sentence. Ex. The man *whom* I saw.

RULE 13. If no nominative case come between the relative and the verb, the relative is the nominative. Ex. He is the master *who* taught us.

RULE 14. When the relative is preceded by two words of different persons, the relative and verb may agree in person with either, according to the sense. Ex. I am the man who command you ; or, who *commands* you.

RULE 15. Pronouns implying doubt, or uncertainty, govern the potential and subjunctive modes. Ex. Whoever may have reported it. Whoever it be.

RULE 16. The relatives *who* and *which* when they follow *than*, are in the objective case.

ADJECTIVE.

RULE 17. Adjectives refer to nouns, either expressed or understood. Ex. "A good man." "Few are happy."

RULE 18. Adjectives of value and likeness govern the objective case. Ex. He spake *like* an angel.

VERB.

RULE 19. The verb must agree with its nominative case in number and person. Ex. She *improves*.

RULE 20. Neuter verbs have the same case *after* as *before* them. Ex. She moves a *queen*.

RULE 21. Active verbs govern the objective case. Ex. I love *Joseph*.

RULE 22. Some active verbs govern two objective cases. Ex. "Cease then, nor order imperfection *name*."

RULE 23. A verb in the infinitive mode is governed by a verb, noun, adjective, or participle. Ex. He is willing *to persevere*, &c.

RULE 24. A verb in the infinitive mode sometimes

stands independently of the rest of the sentence. **Ex.** *To confess the truth.*

RULE 25. A verb in the infinitive mode, or a phrase, may be used as the nominative case to the verb. **Ex.** *To be, or not to be, is the question.*

RULE 26. Verbs following *bid, dare, need, let, see,* and sometimes *have,* are in the infinitive mode, without the sign *To* before them. **Ex.** *Let him go.*

PARTICIPLE.

RULE 27. Participles govern the same case as the verbs do, from which they are derived. **Ex.** *Seeing him.*

RULE 28. Participles refer to nouns or pronouns expressed or understood. **Ex.** *The letter was written.*

RULE 29. A participle, with a preposition preceding it, governs the following noun in the objective case. **Ex.** *By avoiding evil.*

Or, A participle, governed by a preposition may govern the objective case.

RULE 30. A participle joined to an adverb is independent. **Ex.** *Generally speaking,* the remark is true.

RULE 31. The present participle having the definite article *the* before it, the preposition *of* must follow it, and, in such case, the participle has the nature of a noun.

Or, A participle preceded by either of the articles, must be followed by the preposition *of*. **Ex.** *By the observing of which,* you may avoid mistakes.

RULE 32. Participial or verbal nouns govern the nouns, which follow them, in the objective case.

ADVERB.

RULE 33. Adverbs qualify verbs, participles, adjectives and other adverbs.

PREPOSITION.

RULE 34. Prepositions govern the objective case.

CONJUNCTION.

RULE 35. Conjunctions connect similar modes and tenses of verbs, and similar cases of nouns and pronouns.

Ex. *He and she* went to Boston.

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